

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 46-54 (8-11). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 45-59 (7-4). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 45-59 (7-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (7-3). CHANDEL: Moderate to rough. BREEZE: Sunny. Temp. 57-64 (14-1). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 35-45 (5-9). Yesterday's temp. 28-31 (-2-4).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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THE NEW ONE—Mrs. Nixon and her guides applauding a skit given for her entertainment yesterday as she toured a school in Peking. Story on Mrs. Nixon's day, Page 2.

## Another Long Nixon-Chou Session Spurs Rumors of Cultural Accord

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai logged another four hours of private conversation today, sorting out their views of the world and working toward what both sides have said will be a sustained program of contacts in different fields between the peoples of the two countries.

It was the second consecutive day that the President and Mr. Chou conferred for four hours. Today's session, also attended by seven other officials and two interpreters, was followed by yet another kind of social experience here—Mr. Chou's display of his guests before 18,000 spectators in the Jiaozhou Bay Stadium. The premier escorted Mr. and Mrs. Nixon there tonight for a dazzling display of gymnastics and a dozen fierce rounds of badminton and table tennis.

The joint desire to arrange more contact became evident in last year's meetings between Mr. Chou and Henry A. Kissinger, who set up the summit conference.

The chances are that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou are concentrating not on the details of such exchanges but on how far they might go beyond people-to-people contact toward some kind of unofficial diplomatic dealing in the absence of embassies in each other's capital.

Beyond that, the talks must deal with the obstacle to those

contacts—the United States' continuing recognition of Taiwan and China's claim to sovereignty over the island. But even this problem was explored in detail last year, as is evident from the comments of both sides on the way to the summit. Accordingly, the President and the premier should now be embarked on a truly broad exchange of viewpoints clearing away 20 years of hostility and isolation.

Judging by what the premier showed the President tonight at the sports arena, there will be no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Viewing Nixon in Peking

## Japan Increasingly Fearful Of China-U.S. Rapprochement

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Feelings of apprehension and even perturbation are becoming evident among Japanese government officials as President Nixon and Chinese leaders exchange smiles each night on Japanese television screens.

Any rapprochement between antagonists is welcomed in the interest of world peace. But Japan is wary of being upstaged as its major ally, the United States, seeks to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, Japan's major rival for influence in Asia. Japanese overtures to China have been spurned.

"We feel we have been left behind," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official reportedly told American Ambassador Armin H. Meyer when asked for his reaction.

Such concern for Japan's future position is being expressed in private conversations even though Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others have clung publicly to American assurances that not much is expected to come out of the China visit and that relations between Washington and Tokyo would be unimpaired.

Premier Eisaku Sato, who has let himself express little more than "disappointment" over the manner of Washington's abrupt moves on China and trade, was in a peevish mood while watching live television coverage of the President's Peking arrival Monday. Asked by Japanese newsmen for comment, he said of Mr. Nixon, "He called this a major event of the century." Then Mr. Sato left the room.

"Historic Switch" But at the Foreign Ministry, a section chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau said: "Watching television, I realize this is a historic turnaround after all. I am shocked."

In the view of official American sources in Tokyo, Japanese leaders are "holding their breath and praying something dramatic won't happen."

Many Japanese also believe that the government would be relieved if the results are confined to, say, a private American trade office in China, cultural exchanges, visits by newsmen, release of Chinese-held prisoners or pledges for more consultations.

But if the talks brought agreement to, say, open an American interest section in the Swedish Embassy in Peking, or some obvious step toward diplomatic relations, an American official here said, "Then the whole house would fall in."

In that view, Mr. Sato and Mr. Fukuda, who hopes to succeed him as premier this year, would

appear to have erred in their cautious attitude toward Peking and in their close ties with Taiwan. Other political contenders for the leadership of the governing Liberal Democratic party would scramble to flaunt the most attractive policy to win Peking's approval.

Domestic Politics Much of the apprehension over the Peking visit is thus tied up with Japanese domestic politics and the leadership of the next government.

But there are other factors. One is the fear that the United States might take advantage of the President's visit to crowd Japan's position as China's natural trade partner. Another is the vague fear that the mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States might be weakened to appease Peking or that China might be courted as a future counterweight to Japanese ambitions in Asia.

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## Luna Flies Back With Moon Dust Return to Russia Set for Tomorrow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced today that its latest mooncraft, Luna-20, was on its way back to earth after having collected rock samples from a mountainous portion of the lunar surface.

A sealed container with the lunar material is to be recovered Friday, presumably within the Soviet Union.

The Russians appeared to be repeating the feat of Luna-16, which scooped up moon dust from a nearby site in the Sea of Fertility in September, 1970, and brought it to earth for study.

### Comparative Study

The purpose of the current mission thus appears to be a comparative study of rock samples collected from sites only 75 miles apart, but located in totally different lunar environments of the low-lying sea and the upland nearby.

The Soviet space program, thus, continued to demonstrate its ability to do with unmanned craft some of the work carried out by American astronauts on the moon, namely the collection and return of rock samples as well as other scientific experiments.

The unmanned retrieval of lunar rock is presumably done at less cost and certainly at no risk to human life. The Luna-20 mission might thus revive arguments over the relative value of manned and unmanned exploration of the moon and ultimately of the planets.

The official press agency, Tass, in its latest progress report on the Luna-20 experiment, said the ascent stage of the spacecraft had lifted off at 1:58 a.m. today, Moscow time, but using the descent-stage as a launching pad.

The two-stage design of the Soviet retrieval craft is similar to that of the lunar module used by American astronauts to land on the moon and then to take off again for rendezvous with the command module in lunar orbit.

### Pinpoint Precision

Soviet scientific commentators of the current mission have focused on the ability of Luna-20 to make a landing with pinpoint precision in a remote upland area.

The landing site chosen for the craft was situated on the western flank of the small crater Apollonius C.

A commentator, A. Baskovsky, of the Institute of Space Research, said in Izvestia, the government newspaper, that the site had been selected in the hope that the rock sample might yield material ejected from the crater Apollonius C, which is about 3,000 feet deep and roughly six miles in diameter.

According to the Soviet calculations, the material now being carried back by Luna-20 should differ markedly from the sample collected by Luna-16 on the floor of the Sea of Fertility at a point 75 miles to the south.

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Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag yesterday.

### Final Vote in June

## Bundestag Starts Off Debate On Bonn Treaties With East

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—West Germany's Bundestag opened debate today on ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's good-will treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, and the soberness of the initial discussion impressed everyone.

Previous exchanges in the lower house on the controversial treaties signed in 1970 had been among the sharpest and sometimes ugliest in recent parliamentary history here.

The aim of the first speakers on both sides was evidently to persuade more than to polemicize, in hopes of winning over some critical votes on an issue where the government coalition has a nominal majority of six or less.

Chancellor Brandt, intervening in this vein in the discussion during the afternoon, credited the conservative opposition with a desire for peace in Europe and appealed for the support of each deputy, saying: "There is no doubt what responsibility each of you carries."

Victims of the blast at the Aldershot headquarters of Britain's 16th Parachute Brigade were five waitresses, a gardener and a Catholic army chaplain recently decorated for bravery in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

An explosive charge estimated at 100 pounds of gelignite blew them to pieces. Another 17 persons were injured.

Police in Aldershot cleared a 400-yard stretch of road today after an anonymous caller claiming to be from the IRA said a second bomb had been planted in a car near the Town Hall. The threat proved a hoax.

Security tightened at government installations across the country. Even a black attaché case left in the House of Commons was checked for a possible bomb. None was found.

British police raided homes of Irishmen in London and the surrounding area and pulled in 20 people for questioning.

"They were trying to trace the getaway car used by the IRA bomb gang."

Bernadette Devlin, fiery leader of militant Catholics in Ulster, described yesterday's Aldershot explosion as an act of retaliation which went "horribly wrong."

The 24-year-old member of Parliament had said three weeks ago she wouldn't "shed a single tear" for any soldiers the IRA killed in revenge for the Jan. 30 "Bloody Sunday" deaths of 13 Londonderry civilians in a clash with paratroopers.

Today she said in a London interview, "What happened in Aldershot yesterday was a tragedy. Innocent working-class people totally uninvolved in the problems of Northern Ireland lost their lives as a result of the situation there."

"I never suspected that I was a target of the hijack. This never occurred to me. I was not certain I was going to be aboard."

"I've been scared before, but never for so long. It was awfully scary at times. I am greatly relieved to be finally safe."

The young Kennedy, who has long hair, was turned away from an Aden club when he went for a swim this morning because he was not a member. So he went for a swim in the sea at a nearby beach.

Mr. Kennedy, looking relaxed after his experience yesterday, offered to help mediate with the hijackers for the release of the crew. But British officials, who look after American interests here, thought this unwise, and persuaded him not to.

On his arrival in Athens, Mr. Kennedy said: "My only thought is to get the first plane out of Europe and go to my mother."

Another passenger, Vivienne Bailey, 13, of Hong Kong, told how the man, she was sitting



Joseph Kennedy 3d in the airport at Aden yesterday.

## MPs Rush Law To Justify Army Actions in Ulster

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—A Northern Ireland court decision today threw doubt on the power of British soldiers in Ulster, and here in London Parliament took urgent action to undo the decision.

The High Court of Northern Ireland ruled this morning that a regulation empowering army officers to make gatherings of people disperse was invalid. Its reasoning also affected army power to search, enter homes and make arrests without warrants.

The court found that all these activities, authorized by the provincial government at Stormont, conflict with Ulster's basic charter. That is a 1920 British law.

The 1920 act specifies that the rights given to the provincial government do not include any power to legislate "in respect of the armed forces." This was the clause that the Ulster court found controlling.

An English High Court judge rejected the same argument just last summer. Thus, in ordinary circumstances, the government would have appealed today's decision to the highest court of Britain, the House of Lords.

But Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government feared that chaos would set in in the beleaguered province unless they acted at once. For example, anyone arrested by the army over recent months could have sued.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling therefore asked the House of Commons today to act at once on a short bill in effect reversing the court's interpretation of law. He said it was "clearly a matter of great urgency."

Ordinary Parliament takes months to consider any bill. It must have a second reading in the House of Commons and Lords—the vote in principle—and then go through a careful committee stage.

But all that can be suspended in emergencies, and the process went into action tonight. The two houses were prepared to sit through the night if necessary to complete action on all stages of the bill.

The way was cleared for action (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Cathal Goulding sr.

## 8 IRA Chiefs Arrested by Dublin Police

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Eight leading members of the Irish Republican Army were seized today.

The police raids, last night and this morning, followed the bomb explosion yesterday at the officers' mess of a parachute brigade at Aldershot that left seven persons dead.

Following the explosion, the official wing of the IRA in Dublin claimed responsibility and said it was a reprisal for the killing of 13 persons by paratroopers in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on Jan. 30.

The IRA said in a statement here today that the men responsible for the explosion had returned safely to Dublin. But in England, Scotland and Wales continued to stage a nationwide hunt for anyone connected with the blast.

Arrested in the police raids, ordered by Premier Jack Lynch, were: Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the official wing of the IRA; his son, Cathal Jr., 30; Tony Heffernan, John Garland, Michael Ryan, Jeremiah Kelleher, Dick Spicer and Seamus Murphy.

All were detained under a government act that enables police to hold suspects for 48 hours without charging them.

Some of the IRA men wanted for questioning have escaped the dragnet—including Thomas McGuire, president of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the official IRA.

There was a general feeling in Dublin today that the seizures were a test of public reaction and that possible further crackdowns on both the official and the provisional wings of the IRA were planned.

## After 16 Months, Angela Davis Wins Right to Release in Bail

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP).—A judge ruled today that Angela Davis could be released on bail, allowing her to be freed after 16 months' imprisonment on murder-killings charges, her attorney said.

Howard Moore Jr., chief attorney for the black revolutionary, emerged from a closed hearing and told newsmen that Superior Court Judge Richard F. Aranson had agreed to set bail. He did not give an amount.

"We got what we came for," Mr. Moore told about 100 of Davis' supporters as he emerged from the court with a broad smile.

The group responded with a loud cheer.

Mr. Moore left quickly, saying he was going to his office to prepare necessary legal papers. The defense sought bail for Mrs. Davis after the California

Supreme Court last week outlawed capital punishment. Under state law, crimes punishable by the death penalty have been nonbailable offenses.

A group calling itself the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis announced before today's hearing that it had made arrangements to secure her freedom if the court agreed.

"We have Miss Davis' bail ready should it be set today," a spokesman for the committee said. "We also have a place for her to live."

Miss Davis, 28, is to go on trial Monday on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges.

She is accused of furnishing four guns used in the San Rafael courthouse shooting Aug. 7, 1970. Four men died in the violence—a judge, two convicts and a youth who helped the convicts in an escape attempt.

## U.S., Saigon End Boycott Of Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The U.S. and Saigon delegations to the Vietnam peace negotiations agreed today to resume the talks with Hanoi and the Viet Cong tomorrow, following a week's suspension in protest against the holding of a leftist-dominated anti-war rally in Versailles.

They informed the Communist side of their decision today, six days after North Vietnam and the Viet Cong demanded that a new session be held tomorrow.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation said: "In the expectation that the other side will be prepared to have a constructive exchange on our proposals as well as on theirs—the kind of an exchange which the other side has thus far refused—we have agreed to their proposal for holding the 14th plenary session on Feb. 24."

The Saigon delegation made a similar statement.

The United States and Saigon canceled last Thursday's meeting two weeks ago and gave no indications when they would resume the stalled negotiations.

Chief U.S. negotiator William J. Porter said earlier this month that the United States and Saigon would suspend the talks until they could "assess" the effects of the Versailles gathering on the peace negotiations.



To Justify Troops' Actions

Parliament Rushes Law on Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)  
when the leader of the Labor opposition, Harold Wilson, made clear that his party would not object as a body.  
If there was no legislation, Mr. Wilson said, some in Ulster might "invite people to an orgy of violence tonight in the hope that troops would be inhibited in dealing with it."  
The bill would make members of the armed forces immune, retroactively, for any action taken in the past that might be deemed unlawful under today's court decision. The British troops have been policing Northern Ireland since 1969.  
Shortly after 11 p.m. the Commons gave the bill its second reading and immediately went on to the next stage. No vote was taken.  
Bernadette Devlin, the radical Catholic member for Ulster, tried

to force a division. But she could not find another member to act as a second teller, and under the rules her attempt to have a vote therefore failed.  
Today's decision arose from the prosecution of five men for not dispersing when ordered to by a British officer. One of the convicted men was a leading Catholic opposition member of the Stormont Parliament, John Hume.  
Habeas Corpus  
After conviction, the five sought release on writs of habeas corpus, claiming that the Special Powers Act authorizing such army activity was beyond Stormont's rights under the 1920 law. The court upheld this argument. Unusually for a British court, the judges acted very much like the United States Supreme Court in measuring a state law against the federal constitution, and the

court found that it did not grant the necessary authority to the local legislature.  
But unlike the American situation, where the Constitution is supreme, Parliament in Britain always has the power to change the fundamental law. That is what the government asked it to do tonight.  
In any case, Mr. Maudling made clear that the new bill would not affect Mr. Hume and his four co-defendants. There will be no right to prosecute them again for violating the officer's orders.

Joseph Kennedy 3d Handles His Crises in Family Style

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Joseph Patrick Kennedy 3d has had a lot of adventure in his 19 years. He has been a mountain guide on the glaciers of Mt. Rainier in the state of Washington, herded antelope on horseback in Africa, tried his hand at bullfighting in Spain, and worked as a crewman aboard a sailboat across the Atlantic.  
Joseph Kennedy also has had a lot of misfortune. His father, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, died of an assassin's bullet in June, 1968, as did his uncle, President John F. Kennedy, in November, 1963. He suffered through the aftermath of the tragic accident in which another uncle, Sen. Edward

M. Kennedy, was involved at Chappaquiddick, Mass., in July, 1969. Joseph Kennedy has broken a leg, once skiing and once playing football, and has required surgery on his knees for other football injuries.  
Joseph Kennedy had another taste of adventure Monday aboard a West German airliner hijacked by alleged Palestinian guerrillas, but he seems to have escaped unhurt. He was released along with the other Luftwansa passengers in Aden yesterday.  
The young man had been with Sen. Edward and Mrs. Kennedy on a visit to Bangladesh and then had taken a motorcycle tour through the central states of India before boarding the plane in New Delhi, presumably on his way home.

Before his release was reported a former teacher said he was sure that Joseph was handling himself with poise. "I wouldn't worry about Joe at all," the teacher said. "He's a Kennedy and they have a style about them that comes through in a crisis."  
A friend of the Kennedy family described Joseph, who is just over 6 feet and weighs close to 200 pounds, as "a brave kid" and "a gentle kid." He said, "Joe's been the man of that family ever since his father died. He's been great with his younger brothers and sisters. There's a lot of horse-play and Joe is the leader. But he's also the protector of the little ones."  
Another friend remembered Joseph on board the train carrying his father's body from the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York to Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. "Then 16 years old, Joseph went through the train holding back his tears, shaking everyone's hand, and saying things like: 'I'm Joe Kennedy. You were a friend of my father's. I'm very grateful that you are here.'"

Jet Hijackers Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)  
next to in the jumbo jet turned out to be one of the hijackers.  
"He was middle-aged—about 39 or 40," she said. "When he came back from the toilet brandishing a gun I thought, 'My goodness, that's the man who was sitting next to me.'"  
She said the hijackers brandished guns and threatened passengers occasionally. "They were not violent, but a bit crisp," she said.  
Mrs. Harrison Monidy, of El Segundo, Calif., said she found out the flight had been hijacked as "I saw people coming out of first class and I said to my husband, 'Do you think the first class caught fire or that we've been hijacked?'"  
At that moment a stewardess came over and said, "I am sorry I can't serve you coffee or tea because we have been hijacked." She said it so calmly.  
Nicholas Galanis, of Athens, said he has no complaints about the treatment he received during the hijacking, but added: "Although during the first two hours, when they asked men to keep their hands up, everyone lowered our hands the hijackers whipped us with their pistols."

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Joseph Kennedy was born on Sept. 24, 1952, in Boston after his mother, Ethel, had been out campaigning in Fall River, Mass., the night before for John F. Kennedy's election to the Senate. Joseph was named for his grandfather, the financier and former ambassador to Britain, and his uncle, who was killed flying a mission during World War II. Joseph is the second child and eldest son in a family of 11 children.  
He attended Our Lady of Victory School and Georgetown Preparatory School in Washington and in 1968 went to the Milton Academy, in Milton, Mass., where his father had studied. He was not a particularly good student there, which teachers ascribed to the distractions of a glamorous family and its fortunes and tragedies. Joseph failed to graduate but earned his high-school diploma from the Manor Hall Tutoring School in Cambridge, Mass.  
He left Milton in 1970 to work in Sen. Edward Kennedy's reelection campaign as an advance man, arranging speaking platforms and drumming up crowds. He is said to be deeply interested in politics and is considering a career in public service.  
Now, said a family friend, "He's trying to sort things out for himself. He had a lot put on him as a young kid but he's finding his way."

Beirut Court Says Tass Libeled 2; Must Pay \$32,000

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (AP).—The official Soviet news agency Tass was ordered to pay a total of 100,000 Lebanese pounds (\$32,000) today in two libel actions.  
The court decisions, subject to appeal, were taken in default as the Tass local manager, Raymond Saadeh, did not attend the hearings.  
The claimants, parliament member Ahmad Esber and Paired Chehab, former director-general of security, had each claimed damages of one million Lebanese pounds (\$320,000) after Tass carried a story that they had worked as agents for British intelligence in the Middle East.

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Comecon Forms Six-Nation Firm In Nuclear Field

WARSAW, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Six member countries of the Communist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) have signed an agreement to set up an international company—Interatom Instrument—to undertake nuclear research and development, the Communist party newspaper Trybuna Ludo said today.  
The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and East Germany signed the agreement yesterday, the paper said.  
The two other Comecon countries—Romania and Mongolia—did not sign the agreement. Officials of the Romanian Embassy were unwilling to confirm whether their representatives had taken part in the negotiations to set up the company.

Bundestag Starts Off Debate On Bonn Treaties With East

(Continued from Page 1)  
policy. Nations remain what they are, but not the states."  
The chancellor offered to regulate West Germany's relations with East Germany in a bilateral pact recognizing the use of force in mutual relations.  
Allies' Support  
Amplifying on Mr. Brandt's statement, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel pointed out that the governments of the United States, Britain and France had expressly supported Bonn's efforts toward reconciliation with East Europe. He said the government's policy was preferable to the "German inclination toward political escapism."  
Answering for the powerful opposition, the Christian Democratic floor leader, Rainer Barzel, accused the Brandt-Scheel coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals of "giving everything away" to the Russians and Poles in the treaties and obtaining "nothing for the Germans."

A Major Charge Dropped Against Heath Assailant

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—A Brussels court today dropped a serious charge against Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who threw ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath here last month at a ceremony to sign Britain's accession treaty to the Common Market.  
Her lawyer, Georges Barbey, said she would probably be tried by a three-man magistrate's court here next Wednesday. She faces charges of using forged documents, damaging Mr. Heath's property (his clothing) and forgery in obtaining a press pass.  
The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, after Mr. Barbey argued that a 19th-century law providing for up to a lifetime's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.  
Mr. Barbey said he expected Miss Kwiatkowski to be given a suspended sentence. She has been in jail here since Jan. 22.

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Mr. Barzel said the government had "masked" nefarious aspects of the treaties. He called the pacts "incomplete, imbalanced and liable to misinterpretation." In view of this, he said, the government should postpone ratification or "let the treaties lie."  
Herbert Wehner, his opposite number as floor leader of the Social Democrats, called Mr. Barzel's statement a "tactical maneuver between a yes and a no."  
Mr. Barzel and his fellow conservatives devoted much of their time to picturing the Soviet leadership and Communism as an urgent danger to West Germany. They dwelt on recent border incidents—shootings and minefield killings of East German escapees on the frontier between the two German states. He and other conservatives said the danger of Communism was already present here in the activities of "radicals" at West Germany's universities.

Mr. Barzel said the government had "masked" nefarious aspects of the treaties. He called the pacts "incomplete, imbalanced and liable to misinterpretation." In view of this, he said, the government should postpone ratification or "let the treaties lie."  
Herbert Wehner, his opposite number as floor leader of the Social Democrats, called Mr. Barzel's statement a "tactical maneuver between a yes and a no."  
Mr. Barzel and his fellow conservatives devoted much of their time to picturing the Soviet leadership and Communism as an urgent danger to West Germany. They dwelt on recent border incidents—shootings and minefield killings of East German escapees on the frontier between the two German states. He and other conservatives said the danger of Communism was already present here in the activities of "radicals" at West Germany's universities.



Street Scenes...

At least four passersby had smiles for the photographer, in this case Horst Faas, yesterday as the first flakes of a snowfall began to drop on Peking. Earlier, while a pale winter sun could still cast a weak shadow, a woman and her two children were photographed coming out of an apparently well-stocked food store. And the corner policeman drew a suspicious look from a passing woman who was typically dressed in the padded cotton "uniform" and cap.



Another Long Nixon-Chou Session in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)  
problem in arranging Chinese athletes shows for Americans. The Nixon and their delegation clearly enjoyed the arena display, from the snappy opening parade of the athletes to the slashing ping-pong match at the end in which the three-time world champion, Chu Te-tung, an inmate of the top leadership here, was defeated by the brilliant defensive play of Chang Hsien-lin, 21-22.  
Gymnasts swirled and tumbled in breathtaking configurations on the rings, bars, horses, mats and beams while applause echoed around the giant gym. Adding to the spectacle were the bright red, yellow and green sweaters and scarves of thousands of youngsters in the stands—the first real escape the visiting Americans have had from the unrelieved blue padding of the crowds in the streets.  
The arena crowd was the largest encountered by the Nixon here so far and it was decorous in its greeting for the visitors. Seated in blocks apparently assigned to party workers, army, navy and air force units and other groups, including athletic clubs and sports fans, the crowd waited almost decorously for the Nixon's entrance. It then offered warm applause for the dignitaries who included the American delegation. Mr. Chou and many of his aides.

There was not much obvious neck-cracking toward the box holding the guests of honor. Mr. Chou did not attempt to crowd against the barriers behind the box in a bid for a greeting, autograph or wave, American style. The athletes applauded the dignitaries at the end and, as is customary here, they applauded back.  
On their third evening in town, the Nixon and other guests saw their first genuine Chinese limbo and soubriquets. And they saw, as they had at the ball, the night before, that whatever the Chinese may lack in their ordinary surroundings is surely compensated by the brilliant hues at their spectacles.  
And however well Mr. Nixon may be defending the national interest and honor in his diplomatic talks with the premier, he must have shaken like the other Americans by the graceful fury and aggressive power of the Chinese badminton players in men's doubles.

News Analysis

China's Warmth Toward Visit May Reflect Internal Politics

By Max Frankel  
PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The extraordinary publicity that the Chinese authorities are suddenly giving to President Nixon's visit is spectacular and significant in itself. But crucial questions are left unanswered: What motives—domestic as well as diplomatic—prompted the Peking government to such an elaborate display of its new and still shapeless relationship with the United States? What hopes, enthusiasms and policy expectations lay behind the public's enormous curiosity?  
For a time Monday, it appeared that the events here might prove to be secondary to the propaganda consequences abroad. Much of the world was watching on television as the President and his hosts dined glasses merrily and celebrated each other's good intentions. But the Chinese people were told virtually nothing except that the President had wanted to come and that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had courteously agreed. The studied coolness of the initial reception only reinforced that tone.

Mrs. Nixon Enthuses at A Commune

PEKING, Feb. 23 (AP).—Mrs. Patricia Nixon walked through a light snowstorm today to visit an agricultural commune and then charmed workers at a glass factory, inviting the revolutionary committee leaders to there to visit the United States.  
At the Peking glassware factory, she spotted some small, green glass elephants. "Ah, the elephants!" she exclaimed. "The symbol of our (Republican) party!"  
She chatted with at least 20 of the 530 workers, most of them girls. She put an arm around individual girls as she asked questions.  
Wearing a red coat and green scarf, she watched them work on a wide range of glassware, including the 12 signs of the zodiac and colorful ponies.  
At one stage she clasped her head in a blast of heat. She cried: "Oh, my hair! I thought it would 'burn my hair!'" She relaxed when she discovered that the heat came from an exhaust vent.  
She was served later in the white-washed display room and the houses and committee leaders. China's Maoist invited Mrs. Nixon to visit the factory again.

Special Implications  
There is nothing unalterable in China, of course, about the proclamation of the new line of cordiality toward the United States. It could change in an instant as it has before. But the new line after decades of fairly steady hostility, cannot fail to have special connotations and consequences.  
The commotion in the streets—where the official newspaper, People's Daily, was sold out in two hours—was probably the least of these consequences. A far more important one is the implied boast that the new flexibility in international affairs is being made in a country where the complex manager of that flexibility and the author of the principles of coexistence, Premier Chou En-lai.  
Here is an indication, also, that the xenophobia brought in by the tumultuous Cultural Revolution may be ended. What develops now will not soon resemble a Soviet-style "thaw," but there are undoubtedly important segments of Chinese society that count heavily upon cultural, scientific and intellectual exchanges with the West and notably with the United States.

And, at the least, the investments made in the reception for Mr. Nixon by the Chinese represent formal notice that the United States has ceased to be Peking's principal enemy—ceased perhaps to be an enemy at all.  
That leaves the Soviet Union as the main menace in the Chinese outlook. It can also have the effect of signifying a major change in the investment of scarce resources—away from the Chinese Navy and Air Force, which have clamored for the most advanced weapons and technologies to prepare themselves against the United States, and toward the army and more conventional heavy industry, which are needed for an effective defense against the Russians.  
As far as outsiders have been able to determine, the struggle over investments in China, as in the Soviet Union, is intimately related to the struggle for political power.  
It is Mr. Chou and the army generals and the elders of the government bureaucracy who

have always been associated with orderly industrial development and a moderate, stable foreign policy with Western nations. It is they who appear to have regained prominence here as the Cultural Revolution spent itself. And it is they who appear to be presenting themselves as the loyal and successful executors of Maoist policies during the Nixon visit.  
Mrs. Nixon was captivated by the schoolchildren. "They're adorable," she said.  
Mrs. Nixon complimented the factory's revolutionary committee leader on the products and said, "I hope we'll see them in our country some day. We'll go to a store and we'll see your products and I'll think of all of you."  
To 8-year-olds learning multiplication—several of them gave wrong answers while she was there—Mrs. Nixon said that she brought greetings from all the children of America.

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Romania Paper Praises Visit, Officials Lament Soviet Stand

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23 (AP).—Romania's Communist party newspaper today welcomed President Nixon's China visit as an "important positive act" with broad international impact. Privately, Romanian officials assailed the Soviet Union for denouncing the trip.  
In a 700-word editorial, Scintila, the party newspaper, said the visit underscored the need for a "realistic appreciation of the role of People's China."  
"Major problems confronting mankind can find a solution... not through the exclusion of some nations from the international dialogue but... (through) the constructive contribution of all nations," Scintila's commentator, V. Ionescu, said.  
The editorial condemned "all acts feeding suspicion in international relations."  
It stated that the Nixon visit reflected the "prestige of People's China and the might of Socialism in the world," thus rejecting the Soviet view that it is an attempt to split the world Communist movement.  
Privately, Romanian observers voiced shock at the fresh violence of the anti-Chinese campaign mounted by Moscow and the other Warsaw Pact allies at the time of the Nixon visit.  
They said the Soviet propaganda appeared aimed at linking the visit to new American bombing raids in Indochina, thus conjuring the vision of a cynical American-Chinese understanding.  
"It is a campaign of utter hatred that seems most illogical," one observer said. "It certainly does not help to make us feel more optimistic in our efforts to mediate between Moscow and Peking."

WEATHER

	° F	
ALGERIA	10	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	38	Very
ANKARA	38	Very cloudy
ATHENS	38	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	38	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	38	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	38	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	38	Very cloudy
CAIRO	38	Very cloudy
CHANGHAI	38	Very cloudy
COPTOS	38	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	38	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	38	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	38	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	38	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	38	Very cloudy
GENOVA	38	Very cloudy
HAMBURG	38	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	38	Very cloudy
ISLAFJORDUR	38	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	38	Very cloudy
LONDON	38	Very cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	38	Very cloudy
MILAN	38	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	38	Very cloudy
MOSCOW	38	Very cloudy
NASSAU	38	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	38	Very cloudy
NICE	38	Very cloudy
PARIS	38	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	38	Very cloudy
ROME	38	Very cloudy
ST. AVAST	38	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	38	Very cloudy
VIENNA	38	Very cloudy
WARSAW	38	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	38	Very cloudy
ZURICH	38	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 2:00 GMT.)



## High Court to Hear Gravel's Appeal on Pentagon Papers

By Fred Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Sen. Mike Gravel's legal effort to stop a federal grand jury in Boston from investigating arrangements he made for publication of the secret Pentagon papers will be heard later this spring by the Supreme Court.

The court announced yesterday that it will hear, before it adjourns in June, appeals growing out of the unprecedented litigation between the senator and the Justice Department over the impact of congressional privilege upon the grand jury's investigation of Pentagon papers.

Meanwhile, court stays have frozen the grand jury's inquiry of any matters touching the Alaska Democrat's role in the publication of the secret documents in book form by the Beacon Press.

It could not be learned what effect, if any, this would have on the Boston grand jury's related investigation of possible law violations growing out of publication of the documents by The New York Times and other newspapers.

Rarely Invoked Clause

At issue is the reach of Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, a seldom-invoked provision that

members of both houses of Congress "shall not be questioned in any other place" on account of "any speech or debate in either house."

Sen. Gravel obtained a copy of the Pentagon papers at the height of the government's legal efforts to block The New York Times and other newspapers from continuing publication of their contents. In an emotional midnight subcommittee hearing, he tearfully read long passages into the record and then published them in the Congressional Record.

He later arranged for them to be published by the Beacon Press, a nonprofit publishing division of the Unitarian Universalist Association.

The Boston grand jury subpoenaed Leonard Rodberg, an aide to Sen. Gravel, officials of the Beacon Press and Howard Weber, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, which had declined the senator's offer to publish the material.

### Decision Appealed

When lawyers for Sen. Gravel tried to block testimony by all these witnesses on grounds it violated his congressional privilege, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit handed down a decision that displeased both the senator and the Justice Department. Both appealed to the Supreme Court.

The First Circuit held that Sen. Gravel's role in the publication was shielded by the "speech and debate" clause. Thus, it said, his aides could not be questioned about actions they took in arranging the publication. But it held they could be asked about contacts they had with the anti-war movement or the publishing world before they went to work for him, and that third parties could be asked about contacts with his office.

The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday on another aspect of publications when it considered the case of Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter in San Francisco, who refused on First Amendment grounds to testify before a grand jury where that was investigating the Black Panther party.

### Relinquish to Stay

Justice William R. Brennan, who had been expected by lawyers in the case to include some government counsel — to disqualify himself from the case, indicated that he would take part by remaining behind the bench and asking questions during the arguments.

When he was an assistant attorney general, Justice Brennan took part in the preparation of the Justice Department's guidelines for prosecuting journalists, and on at least one occasion he participated in a public panel discussion in which he defended the Justice Department's subpoenaing of Mr. Caldwell. Justices never give reasons for staying in or stepping out of cases.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holding that Mr. Caldwell does not even have to be heard by the grand jury "goes beyond anything that has been decided and seems to go too far."

He added that "reporters are citizens and retain the responsibilities of citizenship." If the court should rule that the First Amendment shields reporters from having to comply fully with grand jury subpoenas, he said, it will be difficult to deny the same right to book-writers, academic researchers and "street-corner orators."

## High Court Backs Indiana Recount

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Supreme Court overruled a lower court today and declared that the 1970 re-election of Sen. Vance Harke, D., Ind., is subject to a state recount.

Sen. Harke was declared winner of the contest by a margin of 4,283 out of more than 1.7 million ballots. The losing Republican candidate, former representative Richard L. Roudsbrugh, filed recount petitions in 11 counties, and recount commissions are appointed for a number of precincts.

But Sen. Harke had won a ruling on Dec. 17, 1970, by a special three-judge federal panel in Indianapolis, stopping the recount. The panel held the state recount law was unconstitutional and had been repudiated three times by the Indiana Supreme Court. That decision was reversed today in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart.

## Airline Sues for Kennedy '68 Campaign Fares

By Tom Braden

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A suit for \$416,000 against the estate of Robert F. Kennedy for bills incurred during the former senator's 1968 campaign will be filed this week in a New York court by American Airlines.

"We assume they have the money somewhere," said Gene E. Overbrook, American's vice-president and general counsel. "We can't write this off because it would be a political contribution. That's against the law."

Mr. Overbrook has told Stephen Smith, Mr. Kennedy's brother-in-law and the manager of his 1968 race for the Democratic nomination for president, the "pressure from stockholders" made the suit necessary. But Mr. Overbrook has



John Glenn, daughter and wife at plaque unveiling.

## Glenn Honored at Cape Kennedy For Historic Orbit 10 Years Ago

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—More than 3,000 persons cheered former astronaut John H. Glenn Jr. yesterday as his wife and daughter unveiled a plaque commemorating his flight 10 years ago as the first American to orbit the earth.

The celebration took place at Launch Complex 14, from which Mr. Glenn started his historic flight.

"Space is not a pleasure cruise for an individual," Mr. Glenn said. "It's research at the highest level and it is difficult to tell where it will go from here."

### 3 of Original Crew

In the crowd were several former members of the Project Mercury team that helped put Mr. Glenn in orbit and three other members of the original seven-member astronaut crew: Adm. Alan B. Shepard Jr., Donald K. Slayton and Gordon Cooper.

Mr. Glenn's wife Anna and his daughter unveiled the plaque which reads: "The first American to travel around this planet began his three-orbit flight from this launch complex in Friendship 7 at 9:47 a.m., Feb. 20, 1968."

Mr. Glenn, who has a business interest in a hotel chain and is on the board of directors of two companies, lives in Columbus, Ohio.

## Eight Months Late

## Conferees Set U.S. Aid Funds At \$2.6 Billion for Fiscal '72

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a \$2.6 billion foreign-aid appropriation for fiscal 1972.

Agreement on the bill, which carries \$550 million for other agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Cuban refugee program, came eight months after the start of the fiscal year.

The aid total is about \$900 million below President Nixon's request.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Appropriations Subcommittee, William Proxmire, D., Wis., outvoted by his own conferees in his effort to maintain the Senate position against raising military assistance, refused to sign the conference report and said he will vote against the bill.

The House may vote on the compromise today, according to chairman Otto Passman, D., La., of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid.

### Key Decisions

In key decisions yesterday the conferees raised supporting assistance (war-related economic aid) from the Senate's \$400 million to \$550 million, only \$25 million below the House figure.

Military assistance, which Sen. Proxmire dikes, was set at \$500 million, compared with an initial Senate figure of \$350 million.

The House had provided only \$41 million for international organizations, including the United Nations.

### The Pressure

The stockholder pressure, according to Mr. Overbrook, came from Republicans and "arch-conservatives." For three years, he said, he has been telling complaining stockholders that the Republican national committee owed more than \$150,000, and Richard M. Nixon never \$70,000. But when Republican bills were passed recently, this excuse, he explained, became obsolete.

American's suit against the Kennedy estate is the second to be filed by the airline against 1968 presidential contenders.

A suit against former Sen. Eugene McCarthy for past due bills of \$135,000 was revealed last week. The McCarthy suit also lists John M. Safer of Maryland and Stephen Quigley of Washington as liable for the debt. Mr. Safer, a sculptor, was a large contributor to Mr. McCarthy's 1968 campaign. Mr. Quigley is the former senator's brother-in-law.

### Humphrey Owes, Too

American has not sued Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., who still owes \$138,762 to American from his 1968 presidential race.

Mr. McCarthy's last finance director, Thomas McCoy of Washington, D.C., has advised Mr. McCarthy to make no public state-

## Motivated by Irving Hoax

## Hughes Reportedly Agrees To an Authorized Biography

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Howard Hughes has accepted the urging of some of his most trusted employees and agreed reluctantly that an authorized biography of him be prepared under their direction, a Hughes Tool Co. source said yesterday.

Mr. Hughes' motivation for the on-character decision to talk about himself was his objections to the purported "autobiography" that was bought from Clifford Irving by McGraw-Hill, Inc. His employees have told him that an authorized biography would help to stop such things from happening, the source said.

He also has become disturbed by disclosures that 83-year-old Noah Dietrich soon will publish a book based on his recollections of his 33 years as chief executive officer of the Hughes enterprises. Because of some of Mr. Hughes' times erratic behavior when publicity about him is concerned, it is not thought to be entirely certain that he will allow his employees to publish their biography of him, even after agreeing that they can go ahead with it. He has fought hard over the years to prevent biographies of him from being published.

The announcement of the book project has not been made by spokesmen for the Hughes Tool Co., but a company source confirmed last night that the book had been authorized and that discussions toward producing the work were under way.

### The Truth

[Hollywood columnist] Marilyn Beck broke the story yesterday that Mr. Hughes had ordered his aides to gather material for his authorized biography. Quoting a Hughes associate, Miss Beck said that the industrialist is considering an appearance on closed-circuit television to tell "the truth" about himself.

Miss Beck also said that work on the autobiography was already under way and that Mr. Hughes would personally oversee the editing of the manuscript. Publication is scheduled for early next year, she reported.

The source quoted by The New York Times said no author had been selected.

The author, when selected, will have access to the mass of detailed information about Mr. Hughes that has been gathered during the last four years by Rosemont Enterprises Inc., a company controlled by the Hughes family.

Rosemont, which is the company that sold McGraw-Hill, Life Magazine and Mr. Irving to block publication of the "autobiography," which Mr. Irving said was based on "interviews" with Mr. Hughes. Since then, Mr. Irving's lawyers have told government lawyers that Mr. Irving did not see Mr. Hughes.

Source, close to the Hughes Tool Co. said that Frank W. Gay, a senior vice-president, played a leading role in persuading Mr. Hughes to agree that the "biographical project could proceed."

Mr. Gay has worked for Mr. Hughes for more than 25 years, and was one of his executive assistants. It was Mr. Gay, source said, who set up the system wherein Mr. Hughes lives in total seclusion, except for the company of a handful of executive assistants, one of whom is with him at all times.

Mr. Gay works from an office in Encino, Calif., and it is under his direction that the Rosemont computer project has been under way for about four years.

### Computer File

In this project, everything that has been made public about Mr. Hughes—books, magazine articles, newspaper articles, films, newsreels—is copied and indexed. The indexes are cross-filed, and the entire file is placed in a computer, where it is quickly retrievable.

It has not been learned to what degree Mr. Hughes will cooperate in the writing of a book about his life.

It would be possible for a book about him to be written that would treat his remarkable life fully, and be drawn only from the file that is stored in the computer in Encino, source said.

However, this would lack the perspective of a look at his almost seven decades of life that a biographer would have if Mr. Hughes could be called upon to answer specific questions.

### The closest thing that he has

had to an interview for more than a decade came on Jan. 7, when he was questioned on a telephone hook-up by a panel of reporters who were in Los Angeles while he was in Nassau, the Bahamas.

Since then, Mr. Hughes reportedly left the Bahamas after a dispute with Bahamian immigration officials over his resident status in the islands. He is said to be living in the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua, Nicaragua.

Presumably, Rosemont would be in charge of the book project, but a Hughes Tool Co. source said that it had not been decided. It was understood that a group of company executives met to discuss the biography project.

According to an account published in "Esquire" magazine, an unauthorized biography of Howard Hughes by Albert R. Gerber, Rosemont Enterprises was created in 1965 by Hughes executives "as simply a corporate tool of the Hughes empire."

## Police to Train Like Samurais For Convention

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Police say that they will wear Japanese fencing armor similar to that of medieval samurai warriors while they train to quell any disturbances that may break out during August's Republican National Convention.

Anti-war activists have warned that "tens of thousands" of persons can be expected to demonstrate during the convention.

If disturbances erupt, police Lt. J.A. McQueney said, modern body armor will be worn instead of Japanese fencing equipment.

But 40 Japanese uniforms have been ordered, and Lt. McQueney said: "With this gear, we can throw tomatoes and rocks and shove with sticks, to add realism and try to aggravate the men."

Five hundred police officers are to undergo 55 hours of training each.

## Red Mortars Wound 4 GIs In S. Vietnam

Communists Stage 37 More Attacks

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Saigon Command reported today 37 more attacks across South Vietnam against government forces, and Communist forces shelled the big U.S. Army support command in the central coastal city of Qui Nhon, wounding four Americans.

Most of the attacks appeared to be small-scale hit-and-run raids, and about half of them were by rockets and mortars, which have been the pattern since the latest surge of Communist activity began last Saturday.

Incomplete reports said 19 South Vietnamese were killed and 76 wounded during the 24-hour reporting period ending at 6 a.m. today. The Saigon Command claimed 158 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops killed in scattered fighting.

In three major attacks alone, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed 15 South Vietnamese and wounded 19, field reports said. Communist losses were not known.

Seven Mortar Shells

The four U.S. soldiers were wounded when seven rounds of mortars hit Qui Nhon shortly before midnight and damaged some buildings.

In the air war, Air Force F-4s bombed anti-aircraft guns inside North Vietnam yesterday after they fired on an unarmed reconnaissance plane about 45 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. Command said. The results were not known and there was no damage to the U.S. aircraft, a spokesman added.

The command said it was the 63d "protective reaction" inside North Vietnam this year.

### Angkor Wat Campaign

PENOM PENH, Feb. 23 (AP)—An all-out battle to seize the Cambodian temples of Angkor Wat is being planned by the Cambodian government, following their failure to enlist international backing to preserve the historic ruins, according to Cambodia's acting premier, Lt. Gen. Sisavath Srik Matak.

Gen. Matak, who yesterday visited the city of Siem Reap, said the temples, was quoted as telling a Cambodian radio correspondent that the attack on the temples, built between the 8th and 13th centuries, would be undertaken as "a last resort."

Earlier, the local commander, Maj. Gen. Ser Hor, told newsmen he had no intention of trying to drive the North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and their Cambodian allies out of Angkor Wat with the troops at his disposal.

Gen. Matak said international appeals would continue while planning for the battle. Most of the Cambodian effort has been concentrated on Phnom Penh, which is sending an official here, according to one report.

## Saigon Bars Former General Seeking to End His Exile

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—A former top South Vietnamese Army commander with ties to anti-government Buddhists was barred from returning from exile in the United States today because President Nguyen Van Thieu apparently feared that he might become a focus for increased opposition.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh Thi, the popular former commander of Northern Military Region 7, was barred from returning from exile in the United States today because President Nguyen Van Thieu apparently feared that he might become a focus for increased opposition.

Police Chief Tan said that Mr. Thi did not have a valid entry visa.

Officials in the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that they had not been consulted about whether to give Mr. Thi a visa, and that the decision had been made "at the highest level," a euphemism for Mr. Thieu.

The police chief, Tran Si Tan, then ordered the Phan Siem plane to take off ahead of schedule with only Gen. Thi as a passenger, leaving behind 180 American soldiers who were to have gone home on leave.

The order barring Gen. Thi was issued personally by Mr. Thieu, official South Vietnamese sources said.

Mr. Thi had been living in exile in Washington for six years. He had been forced out of the country by Nguyen Cao Ky, then premier, when pro-Buddhist students and troops used his removal from office as a pretext to begin massive anti-government demonstrations in the spring of 1966.

A group of 50 friends and supporters of Mr. Thi—who waited in vain to greet him at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport—immediately condemned the government's action and predicted it would arouse popular opposition to Mr. Thieu.

Most observers here, however, tended to discount the possibility of any widespread demonstrations in reaction to today's incident. The Buddhists, and other opposition politicians, have remained quiet since Mr. Thieu's re-election last October.

American officials were clearly

Soviet-N. Korean Talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam began talks today, Tass said. It added that he headed a government delegation invited to Moscow by the Soviet government.

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## Official Secrets

At least three times in the past year the administration has suffered the embarrassment of unintended leaks of classified information. Intended leaks are a common-place—a form of standard operating procedure. Nothing but embarrassment, however, was entailed in the publication of files stolen from the Media, Pa., office of the FBI, or in the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers, or in the publication of some reports of National Security Council sessions obtained and made public by columnist Jack Anderson. When we say "nothing but embarrassment" we mean: no irreparable injury to the country's security, no loss of human life, no disclosure of vital facts such as the sailing of transports or the location of troops. Nevertheless, it is easy to understand why the administration was embarrassed and why it would have preferred to keep these documents securely locked up in its own file cabinets. In fact, a great deal of what goes on in the executive agencies of the government is wisely and properly kept secret. No one with any practical sense would suggest that cabinet meetings ought to be conducted on television or that the Pentagon publish all its war plans or that the Secretary of State's talks with ambassadors be made known to all the world. Confidentiality is a key to many kinds of policy planning, many kinds of contingency preparation, many kinds of difficult and delicate negotiation.

Nevertheless, the first responsibility for the preservation of government secrets is clearly the government's. And clearly the government isn't discharging it very well. Thanks to yet another unofficial leak, this newspaper published the other day (JEF Feb. 12) an account of the final draft of a proposed revision of the executive order establishing security classification procedures. It would prescribe, among other things, new standards for classification and declassification of government information.

We have no quarrel with the proposed measures for tightening the physical safeguards for preserving official documents. And we are in full accord with the philosophy of the proposal's opening statement: "It is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed to the maximum extent possible concerning the activities of their government. In order that it may protect itself and its citizens against hostile action, overt or covert, and may effectively carry out its foreign policy and conduct diplomatic relations with all nations, it is equally essential for their government to protect certain official information against unauthorized disclosure."

One proposal tentatively put forward in the draft seems to us, however, to be fraught with danger to self-government. Existing law makes it a criminal offense for any gov-

ernment employee or official to disclose classified information to a foreign agent; the proposal would make it a crime to disclose classified material to any unauthorized person, if the classification was "secret" or "top secret." In addition, it is suggested that legislation be enacted in imitation of the British Official Secrets Act, which would impose criminal penalties not only on the government employee who divulges classified information but on the recipient of the information as well. That seems pretty plainly aimed at newspapers.

But newspapers in America are not agents, or even allies, of the government. They are, by specific provision of a written constitution—something England doesn't have—wholly independent of governmental regulation, precisely in order to enable them to serve, in Justice Hugo Black's splendid phrase, the governed, not the governors. If they are to do this effectively, they must be free to publish, within the limits of their knowledge, what they believe the public ought to know. The very essence of press freedom. It seems to us, lies in leaving the determination of what to publish to editors, when information becomes available to them, rather than to government officials.

Under American law, the press may not publish with perfect impunity. It may be called to account and punished for publishing official information if it does so with reason to believe that the publication will do injury to the United States. But this is a standard which imposes on the government, before publication can be punished, the burden of proving injury—not merely embarrassment—and of proving intent. Thus a free press is left free, if its editors and publishers have the courage of their convictions, to publish what they think the public ought to know.

There are risks in this system—as there are risks in all forms of freedom. But these are risks that a self-governing society must run if it wants to be informed, in spite of official classification, of corrupt deals like the Teapot Dome oil leases or the fact that government agents are maintaining surveillance of persons not charged with, or even suspected of, any violation of law, or the deliberate manipulation of public opinion to take the country into war. Official secrets are sometimes disclosed because someone inside the government regards it as his patriotic duty to make the information available to a free press, some ramifications of which are discussed by Kenneth Crawford elsewhere on this page. But to foreclose the publication of such information, when it is not actually injurious to the nation, is to foreclose an essential means of keeping control of the government in the hands of the governed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Broken Ice

A journalistic surprise has taken place in the Chinese People's Republic. The official daily Jenmin Jih Pao devoted its entire first two pages to President Nixon's visit. It published a picture of him shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, as well as the texts of the Nixon and Chou En-lai speeches at Monday's banquet, and many other pictures and details about the visit hitherto available only to the outside world.

And so, for the first time in decades, the traditional Chinese image of the United States as a beligerently malevolent imperialist foe was replaced, if only for a day, by the picture of a smiling American President extending his hand in friendship to Chair-

man Mao, and by implication to the Chinese people. Undoubtedly many Chinese are puzzled by the new evidence of cordiality, but ice has been broken, and the atmosphere surrounding the Nixon visit has suddenly become warmer.

While the deep-seated differences between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic are far from resolved and are in fact unlikely to be resolved soon, Sino-American relations are friendlier today than at any time since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949. The way has been smoothed for agreement to cooperate in areas of common interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bloody Tuesday

Violent extremism is the worst enemy of even the noblest causes, as the latest "triumph" of the Irish Republican Army re-emphasizes.

In Dublin the leftist official wing of the IRA on Tuesday boasted that a bomb blast at a British Army base in Aldershot, which killed seven persons, was a "successful retaliatory operation" for Londonderry's "Bloody

Sunday." The victims of this outrage included six civilians—five of them women—and a Roman Catholic chaplain who had been decorated for risking his life working for peace in Northern Ireland.

Such deeds of blind vengeance will never unite Ireland. They can only divide, degrade and betray the very cause in whose name they are committed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon and Peking Visit

In the game among three players that is beginning, the Americans and Russians appear to have different aims in relation to the Chinese. Mr. Nixon is striving to establish constructive relations with the ruling team, regardless of the fact that its two leaders, because of their old age, are not sure to remain many years in office.

The Russians, on the other hand, do not hide that they count above all on the post-Mao era, in the hope of a succession to their profit. This is perhaps the most unfathomable of all the Chinese mysteries. In the immediate future, Mr. Nixon has at least the advantage over Mr. Brezhnev that he is gambling on realities and not on desires.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

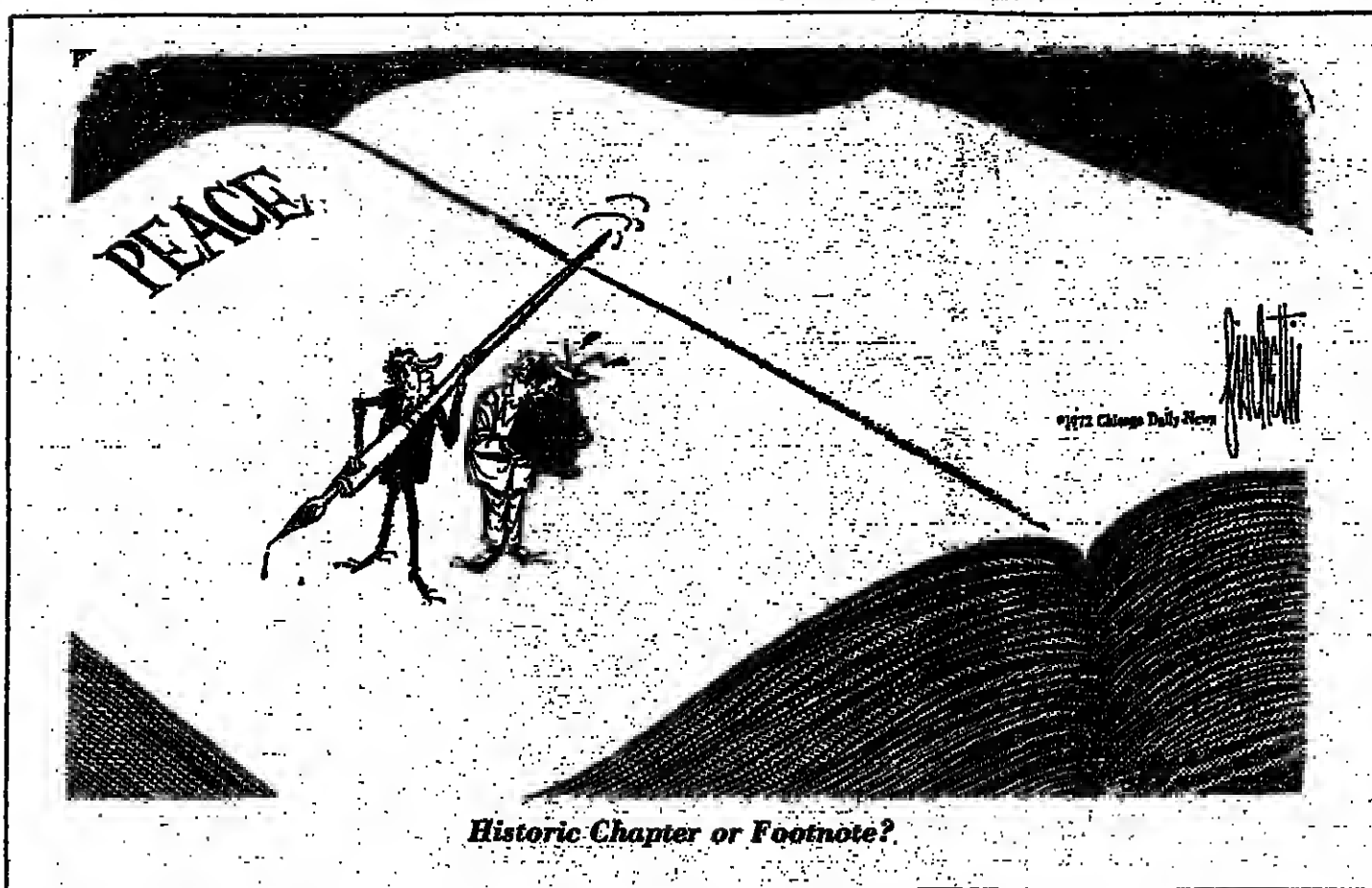
February 24, 1897

VIENNA—It is heard here from an authoritative Turkish quarter that the Sultan has given orders for the mobilization of seventeen divisions of the army. These with the irregulars will enable him to put into the field 200,000 men, namely 80,000 against Greece; 80,000 against Bulgaria; and the rest as a reserve in case of other necessities. The work of mobilization is proceeding more quickly and smoothly than expected.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1922

CHICAGO—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, when addressing the Union League Club here said that for the present "we can be sure that the Washington Conference strengthens the aspiration of the world that men can find means and measures of goodwill rather than of force, and assure world peace." The world will be short of capital for many years, he added, and America will be the reservoir of surplus capital.



Historic Chapter or Footnote?

## Secrecy Leaks and Conducting Diplomacy

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Where have the diplomatic secrets gone? Into the public prints and onto television screens, that's where. What secrets Daniel Ellsberg and Jack Anderson don't give away, the Nixon administration does. There is, to be sure, a time lag between secret events or disclosures of them and their exposure. But the lag is getting shorter.

The Pentagon Papers dealt with events several years past. The Anderson Papers brought the lag down to weeks and days. Secret negotiations on Vietnam have been going on for months but President Nixon's broadcast brought them out to date.

All this exposure violates a sacred tradition, of international diplomacy. President Woodrow Wilson talked about open covenants openly arrived at, but this was a political slogan tarnished almost as soon as it was minted. Secrecy has always been the way of the diplomat when important issues were under negotiation and even, at times, after they were resolved. It used to be taken for granted that almost every publicly announced treaty dangled secret commitments.

These days a secret commitment would likely be front-page news before ink dried on signatures to the public treaty, or even before the signing, if the United States were a party to the agreement. Even the intimate discussions of foreign policy-makers in the supposed privacy of their own quarters are no longer secure in Washington.

### Frankness

What this does to the business of conducting the country's foreign affairs is a question perhaps an important question. President Nixon is involved in negotiations not only with the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong but with the Chinese this week, and with the Russians, the Japanese, the Europeans and countless other nations on a continuing basis. Presumably the success of all these encounters will depend in part at least, upon the frankness of the talk on both sides. And the degree of frankness will depend, in turn, upon confidence or lack of confidence that what is said will not become public property.

How frank does Chou En-lai, for example, feel that he can be with Mr. Nixon, knowing that what he says may soon be the subject of a column by Anderson, or even of a briefing, on or off the record, by presidential adviser Henry Kissinger? Maybe he will be no more guarded than he would be talking with, say, President Pompidou of France. But this is doubtful. The French still conduct their foreign affairs in the traditional fashion, as does almost everybody else.

The utility, some say necessarily, for secrecy in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy was thoroughly hashed over in the course of the Pentagon Papers flap. The Washington Post, The New York

Times and other newspapers challenged the laws against revelation of classified documents on the ground that the public's right to know was an overriding consideration, especially as the revelations gave away no secrets useful to a potential enemy.

Ellsberg readily, indeed triumphantly, confessed that he had turned over the documents. He said he considered it his civic duty to inform the public that it had been duped by the Johnson administration—that the war in Vietnam had been escalated in such a devious way that the public couldn't know what was going on. That was one way of reading the Pentagon Papers. The other way was to find in them only documentary confirmation of facts already known or guessed at.

In any case, Ellsberg was indicted and awaits trial. Debate over the effect of his disclosures has died down. The question whether Ellsberg set a healthy or unhealthy example remains unresolved. The only generally accepted conclusion is that government documents have been over-classified—that too much innocuous information has been stamped secret or top secret.

Nobody now argues that information about secret weapons should be handed out or published, though a few in the know once thought that the Soviet

Union should be given atomic secrets just to even things up. But who is to decide whether a secret should remain secret? As matters stand, any government employee with access to classified information can make the original judgment and any writer or editor to whom he hands information can make the second judgment.

When the first installment of the Pentagon Papers appeared, the Justice Department undertook to impose prior restraint on further disclosures, but it was overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court in a hasty and narrowly applied decision. Since then, there has been no effort to prosecute the newspapers for violation of laws against disclosure. The position of the newspapers in question is that they are competent to judge what secrets should be kept and what shouldn't. It is up to the government, they say, to police its employees and protect its own vital secrets.

### Tired Out

The Anderson Papers came and went without much controversy or challenge. This may have been because everybody was tired out by the battle over the Pentagon Papers. Having learned from experience, the government made no effort to stop publication of the new docu-

ments or to deny their authenticity. Intelligence agencies tried to find the source of the leaks, apparently without much success because almost everybody and his secretary with access to the papers also has access to duplicating machines.

Now the government is giving away its own secrets, and that is a different matter, but it may be more dangerous than unauthorized leakage. President Nixon has unilaterally disclosed the details of secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. Kissinger has elaborated the President's revelations both in one off-the-record and one on-the-record press conference. Communist spokesmen have called this a perilous breach of faith.

The President's move would seem to be justified by the duplicity of the Vietnamese in publicly charging that the Nixon administration had never made the proposals it in fact had made in private. Since the North Vietnamese seem to have no intention of substituting negotiation in good faith for the pursuit of military victory, the tension created by the President's disclosure probably will do no immediate harm. It may even do some good.

Yet the precedent could prove damaging in future negotiations with more willing and more reliable negotiators.

## The New Confrontation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It will be surprising if President Nixon or anybody else in his official or unofficial party comes back from China unaffected by their experiences in that country. For China has a way of making its visitors think about the organization and purposes of life, and comparisons, while odious, are unavoidable.

Much that one sees in China is obviously troubling and even hateful in American eyes. Here, one feels, is what Walter Lippmann calls "the widest order of things when the whole of man's existence, their consciences, their science, their arts, their labor, and their integrity as individuals are at the disposition of the rulers of the state." And yet not quite.

Mao Tse-tung's four rules of discipline are rigid: "The individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee."

On the surface at least, both discipline and freedom are evident in China. It is no accident that Lin Biao, Chairman Mao's chosen constitutional successor, didn't show up for the talks, or that there were no crowds to greet Nixon at the Peking airport. Yet the atmosphere is certainly not one of a resentful or intimidated people.

The official Chinese manner toward Americans, unlike the contentious attitudes of the Korean talks, is correct, calm, and patient. Chou En-lai, with his cool, straight eyes, talks not only about China and the United States, but about centuries and civilizations and the future of the human family.

The Chinese purpose is plain enough. Chou En-lai didn't invite Nixon to Peking to conduct a class in moral philosophy. He is concerned about the unity of his country (getting back Taiwan); the security of his country (the Soviet troops on his northern border and the American troops in Southeast Asia); the future of his country in relation to the rising power of Japan.

It is said that opposites attract, and this is undoubtedly true of Americans in China. If not the other way around. The Chinese are so plain that they make us feel fancy, and even self-indulgent. There is no ostentation, even in the Great Hall of the People. Their daily propaganda is even more irritating than our singing commercials, but there are no cosmetics, no conspicuous waste, no elaborate trash, and very little glint or glitter.

No doubt some of the Americans in Peking will find this too uniform and even drab in comparison to the rush and hurry and color of the spectacular American costume party, but to

others the austerity of China must seem a relief. Certainly China does not fit our stereotypes of the flamboyant and inscrutable Orient, or Chairman Mao's warrior propaganda about all power coming out of the barrel of a gun.

All this sounded very ominous from far off, but once in China, it must be hard for Americans to think of any people with more preoccupying problems at home or of any soldiers who look less like invading conquerors than the Chinese.

### Compulsive Virtue

It is odd that our young "Maoists" in the United States concentrate on the violence and ignore the virtue in the Mao cult. It is, to be sure, virtue by compulsion, and it is a revolutionary creed, but it is only in China that one realizes why they emphasize that they are seeking a "cultural" revolution—a philosophical ideal that will destroy the acquisitive materialism of the West.

The Chinese do not deny that there is a great confrontation in the world between the United States and China, but they see it not as a confrontation of armies and military power, but as a "confrontation of societies" of ways of life, and they believe that their system of democratic centralism will in the end prevail.

For they do not believe in the natural goodness of man, they do not believe that the free societies of the West can combine freedom and discipline without compulsion, and sometimes we wonder ourselves. Accordingly it will be odd if Nixon and his party don't come back thinking a little more about this new "confrontation of societies," which is probably the oldest confrontation in the history of human conflict.

## Personal Diplomacy In Peking

By William F. Buckley

PEKING—At the banquet I saw personal diplomacy, and I say it won't work. But let it be said that Richard Nixon tried. Every one could see him in the large banquet hall, but I saw him not alone from the advantage of being seated only 20 yards away. I watched him through binoculars after his remarks, raising his glass to toast Chou En-lai and the three or four Chinese officials seated at his table.

Then—to the surprise of everyone and the consternation of the Secret Service—he strode purposefully to the three surrounding tables and there greeted Chinese officials after Chinese official, his face red with the sweat of quite genuine idealism, bowing, smiling warmly, touching each glass. He looked altogether noble, flushed with the righteousness of Chinese-old generals, commanders, politicians—quite visibly startled, first at being approached at all, then at being wooed so ardently.

Make no mistake about the moral courage all this required. It is unreasonable to suppose that anywhere in history have a few dozen men congregated who have been responsible for greater human mayhem than the gentlemen at the banquet, instruments and mentors of Mao Tse-tung.

### Slaughter Charged

We are in Peking, and among the pamphlets distributed to the American press is a speech by Mao Tse-tung less than two years old which (manifestly) has been neither withdrawn nor forgotten. "While massacring the people in other countries," goes this particular thought of Chairman Mao—"U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people of its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated."

Then there was the treatment of Nixon on his arrival in China: The already famous airport reception, at which the guard of honor looked as though it was there to perform quarantine duty. The motorcade through empty streets. If clearly covers the little here, here was the test. Mr. Nixon began his speech by thanking Premier Chou for his government's "incomparable hospitality." At the hands of an Ironist, that statement would have brought down the house. With Mr. Nixon, one merely scratches down the words on a pad, nervously. Mr. Nixon went on to do everything.

He quoted Mao. He said that he wished the United States and China might undertake a "long march" together, which historical reference is like Chou saying that China wanted to stand side by side with America next time we face "the rockets red glare."

And then, and then, he toasted Chairman Mao, Chou En-lai, the whole lot of them. I would not have been surprised if he had lurching into a toast of Alger Hiss.

### Cautious Chou

Premier Chou was more cautious. He had begun the day with a snub, he would end it with concession. He did not even say that Nixon is a nice running dog. The stress, always, was: People to people, it being Communism's insistence that the American people are okay, but their leaders are awful, with something of a lacuna in their theory on how it is that okay people elect fascist warmongering leaders.

There was not a word in Chou's speech, which would have earned him a demerit in Communist theology class. Came the toast: "I propose a toast"—to President and Mrs. Nixon? No—"to the health of President and Mrs. Nixon." The difference between toasting someone and toasting someone's health, is well, noticeable. And, finally, Chou toasted "the friendship between Chinese and American people." Which means nothing new at all, inasmuch as friendship among all peoples is postulated by Marxist dogma.

The implications of all these symbols may not be immediately apparent. But, watching the face of Chou, one could not help but reflect that the smile must have been similar on the face of his hero, Stalin, when the boys got together to toast peace, and dignity, and self-determination of all peoples, at Yalta.

مسلمان الوطن



## Austria to Judge Neutrality

## Kreisky Bars Any Pressure Against Trade Pact With EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today that no country, including the Soviet Union, could tell Austria what agreements it could make with the Common Market under the 1955 Big Four treaty establishing Austrian neutrality.

Mr. Kreisky met with French officials today to discuss his country's negotiations with the Common Market over the establishment of a free trade zone. He is on a tour of Common Market countries and Britain to try to win support for the Austrian position.

Along with the five other European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries not joining the Common Market, Austria has seen its own talks with the Common Market held up while the community was negotiating with Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland the EFTA countries which elected to join the EEC.

The EFTA countries not joining the EEC—Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Iceland—now hope to conclude an industrial free trade agreement with the merged community by the end of the year.

Asked at a press conference if Austria had received a "green light" from Moscow on the negotiations, the Austrian Chancellor replied that Austria, as a sovereign country, needed neither green lights nor red lights to go ahead.

"Austria alone," he said, "will decide what is consistent with the treaty."

The Common Market Commission has taken a tough negotiating stance during talks with these EFTA countries. So far, it has promised the six countries only a partial free trade agreement.

## Demographic Curbs Urged By Mansholt

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Sjoen Mansholt, regarded as the most influential Common Market commissioner, has sent a letter to the Executive Commission's president, Franco Maria Malfatti, outlining some highly individual views about future economic policy, including suggestions that growth and consumption should be restricted, and social benefits for large families should be abolished.

The ideas, presented in what Mr. Mansholt calls "a central European plan," have caused some astonishment in European Economic Community circles. Copies of the letter have been given to the eight other commissioners, and are said to be the subject of discussion about the problems which will face an enlarged community of 10 countries.

He emphasizes on demographic problems in Europe and his insistence that "the industrial West can no longer escape the need to control births" are bound to be controversial. But Mr. Mansholt says the commission should prepare its own "testament" which will alert public opinion in the six and also in the four applicant countries. He attacks the emphasis Common Market governments put on increasing their gross national products and says there should be greater emphasis on intellectual and cultural well-being. He also suggests that there should be a tax on manufacturers according to how much their products pollute the environment.

In his enthusiasm to find a European "ideal," Mr. Mansholt makes some slighting references to the United Nations and the United States. Europe, he says, must take the lead because the UN seems to be powerless and in permanent state of chaos.

On the United States, he said it lacks the political force to guide the world "towards a solution of the great social and economic problems facing us." The United States, he says bluntly, is in decline.

Ironically, Mr. Mansholt admits in his letter that he has drawn heavily on the contents of an as yet unpublished report by a team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which takes the view that the world's future depends less on politics than on population trends, food production, pollution and the use of natural resources.

He suggests that the economy of the EEC should be planned by a central authority, which would be an additional EEC institution. One of its jobs would be to guarantee a minimum living standard in each member state.

It is not clear what Mr. Mansholt expects to achieve by the letter. Apparently, it has been timed to surface just before the meetings early next week between the Common Market's agricultural ministers and also discussions between foreign ministers of the six and the four applicant countries, at which the agenda for the autumn summit meeting will be outlined. Mr. Mansholt is Dutch.

on industrial products, with many exceptions, and nothing at all on agriculture.

Commission spokesmen have pointed out that it would be unreasonable for the community to grant extensive concessions to non-member countries when the new member countries had to make important concessions in joining the community. The commission has felt that both Norway and Denmark would have greater difficulty obtaining ratification of their membership treaties if similar benefits were granted to non-joining countries.

None of the six EFTA countries has so far said it was satisfied with the community's offer. They have pointed out that because of the many exceptions to free exchange of industrial products, they will be faced with greater restrictions than they had under EFTA rules, and that the EEC would then be guilty of erecting new trade barriers, contrary to its stated policy.

Mr. Kreisky said today that under the present EEC offer, Austria would find barriers put up for such exports as special steel, paper and pulp and non-ferrous metals. He also said the community would leave Austria with an agricultural problem and that there were certain "technical problems" relating to Austrian exports of goods originating in third countries.

This question of goods from third countries has raised difficult problems for other neutrals, including Finland, which imports considerably from the Soviet Union. The EEC is afraid that products could find a tariff-free door into the community from third countries if rules aren't laid down carefully.

East German Problem

This has already been a problem with goods entering tariff-free into West Germany from East Germany and then being re-exported, in effect giving East Germany a free trade relationship with the EEC. This East German loophole is expected to be plugged when East Germany enters the United Nations.

Others of the six former EFTA countries are also engaged in difficult negotiations in Brussels over special exceptions. Finland, half of whose exports consist of paper and woodpulp, is afraid of losing its markets if paper is not included in the free-trade products.

Mr. Kreisky said today that France "understood" perfectly our position of neutrality, but he added that "neutrality naturally demands a policy."

He said his country would be willing to go further than establishment of a free trade zone in order to harmonize its policy with the community, precisely what the Soviet Union has opposed.

Pressed on this, he said that the harmonization of tax structures was another example of cooperation. He said his country gave other examples but did not name them.

The United States had asked that the community's developing relations with the six EFTA countries be included in the U.S.-EEC trade talks in Brussels last month, but was turned down. U.S. trade negotiator William Eberle pointed out that U.S. political and economic interests would be affected by new trade agreements, but the EEC decided not to discuss the matter.

Mr. Kreisky met with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and paid a call at the OECD. Tomorrow, he will visit London.

## U.S. Agency Plans to Order Cut In Lead Content of Gasoline

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced yesterday that it is ordering a reduction of the lead content in gasoline to protect the public health.

William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA administrator, said the agency is proposing regulations that will require large-volume gasoline stations to carry a near-lead-free gasoline by mid 1974.

The regulations also will require a gradual reduction of lead in all regular and premium high-octane gasoline starting Jan. 1, 1974.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the regulations will be issued for two reasons:

• The amount of lead reaching the air from automobile emissions in many cities exceeds what is considered a safe level for public health.

• Nearly lead-free gasoline is essential for the proper functioning of catalytic converters, the devices that major auto manufacturers plan to put on 1975-model cars to meet exhaust emission requirements of the Clean Air Act.

The proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register today. There will be a 90-day period in which the public and industry may comment and during that time public hearings will be held. Mr. Ruckelshaus said he expects that the hearings will be conducted in Washington, Los Angeles and Dallas. After that, final regulations will be issued.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the regulations will reduce lead emissions by 60 to 65 percent by mid 1977 and cut airborne lead levels to 2 micrograms per cubic meter, "a level, based on present scientific evidence, which is fully protective of public health."

A report issued by EPA on the health hazards of airborne lead said that in a mass screening of inner city children 25 percent were found to have blood lead levels exceeding what is considered a safe amount. The children tested did not have clinical lead poisoning that comes from eating lead paint, but had been exposed to air with high concentrations of lead from automobiles.

Increase in Price

EPA estimated that the non-lead 91 octane gasoline will cost about 1.5 cents more a gallon than the present regular leaded gasoline.

Cars equipped with the catalytic converter will consume about 3 percent more gasoline.

The higher price and the increased consumption, along with the cost of the anti-pollution devices, will mean that it will cost about 1 cent more a mile for the life of the car, EPA said.

The proposed regulations would require that the lead content of 94 octane regular gasoline and 100 octane premium be reduced to 1 gram per gallon after Jan. 1, 1974; 1.5 grams after Jan. 1, 1975; and 1.25 grams after Jan. 1, 1977.

Regular gasoline now contains 2.2 grams and premium contains 2.7 grams.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that leaded gasoline will still be available for older cars that do not have catalytic converters and need high octane gasoline.

Lead in gasoline was not banned outright, he said, because this would result in the use of aromatics to boost octane. Aromatics have been linked to cancer.



Pietro Valpreda arriving for his trial in Rome.

## Anarchists Protest in Rome As Bomb-Deaths Trial Begins

ROME, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Amid an anarchist demonstration, Italian justice today took on the case of a 39-year-old dancer accused of the nation's worst act of terrorism in half a century.

Pietro Valpreda, a cause célèbre for the far left and 11 other defendants, including his mother, grandmother, sister and great-aunt, went on trial in the massively guarded central courthouse here. Police broke up a demonstration outside by about 1,000 students.

Mr. Valpreda is charged with planting a bomb in a Milan bank on Dec. 12, 1969, killing 16 persons and injuring 37 others. He also is accused of masterminding three stone bomb explosions in which another 18 persons were injured also on Dec. 12, 1969.

As Judge Orlando Palao read the charges, the courtroom was swept the courtroom and youths in the audience stood up, giving the clenched-fist salute of anarchism. They also waved a large placard bearing the letter "A" for anarchist.

47 Lawyers

The entire first day was given over to the reading of charges and sorting out the 47 lawyers representing either the defendants or persons injured in the bombings.

Mr. Valpreda, a television dancer who has been on shows with Gina Lollobrigida and other stars, did not speak beyond identifying his four lawyers. After their hearing, he returned to Rome's Queen of Heaven prison in a heavily-escorted paddy wagon.

The case, heard by two judges and a six-member jury, will last several months if Mr. Valpreda pleads innocent as expected. More than 600 witnesses are listed to testify. But a chief prosecution witness, a taxi driver who claimed to have taken Mr. Valpreda to the bank, died last year. His evidence will be admitted through a tape recording.

Mr. Valpreda's mother, sister, grandmother and great-aunt are accused of perjury. The accusation said they lied when they testified during preliminary hearings that Mr. Valpreda was ill in bed at the time of the bombings.

Along with Mr. Valpreda, three other defendants are accused of plotting the bomb explosions as well as belonging to an anarchist cell with him. The remaining four

defendants, two of whom are fugitives, are accused of criminal association, possession of explosives or perjury.

Mr. Valpreda was arrested in Milan three days after the bombings went off. Another suspect died after what authorities said was a suicidal leap from a police station window in Milan. In poems and letters written in prison, Mr. Valpreda has affirmed his innocence.

Shortly before entering the court, he was given a large bundle of letters, including messages of support from fellow anarchists and a letter from his fiancée informing him that she is leaving Italy to go to Chile, police sources said.

Street demonstrators today shouted their belief that Mr. Valpreda is being made a scapegoat because of his anarchist views.

## Malta, U.K. In New Steps For Accord

## Mintoff Is Reported Seeking Heath Meeting

VALETTA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Premier Dom Mintoff sent a message to London today requesting a meeting with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in a bid to solve the Anglo-Maltese crisis, government sources said today.

The government confirmed it sent a message to the British government today, delivered through the Maltese high commissioner in London, Arthur J. Soerri. It said the message replied to a British communication yesterday, which answered a lengthy message sent to London by Mr. Mintoff last Thursday.

(Britain tonight sent a reply to Malta's latest message about the possibility of resuming their ministerial negotiations on the question of continued use of British military bases on the Mediterranean island, Reuters reported.)

[Informal British sources said that if the ministerial talks were resumed they could be held either in Rome or in London.]

Other sources in Malta indicated that Mr. Heath has told Mr. Mintoff he sees no possibility of a meeting, at least for now. They also said Mr. Mintoff seemed very keen on such a meeting, indicating anxiety to reach a settlement with Britain.

Long Cabinet Meeting

Today's message followed a long cabinet session last night. The cabinet met after Mr. Mintoff told parliament he would make no statement on the crisis so as not to prejudice chances for a settlement.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when British refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

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UN envoy Gunnar Jarring (left) and Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdallah Salah.

## Bolivia Bars Mrs. Klarsfeld, Hussein, Staff Confer With UN's Jarring

LIMA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld was prevented from traveling today to Bolivia where she hoped to prove that Klaus Altmann is Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons, France, during World War II.

Mrs. Klarsfeld and Mrs. Jacob Halmbröner, whose husband and three of her children were killed after being arrested by Barbie in Lyons, were prevented from traveling to La Paz at the request of Bolivian Consul Ricardo Rios Rosel.

The consul said neither of the two women had visas with which to enter Bolivia.



## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Einstein—An American in Picardy

He has been assigned to create the windows... but nobody has been assigned to pay for them.

PARIS (UPI)—Hanging in my bedroom because my wife understandably rejected it for the more public walls of the living room is a painting of a blowy nude, Rubens-like in her proportions, but without the fair pink and white lusciousness which makes Rubens's models attractive to those who like their women plump.

Indeed she is not attractive at all, neither pretty nor sexy, but after all you don't need a beautiful subject to produce a beautiful painting.

What I like about this one is the strong drawing of the figure, especially around the haunches, and the way in which its reds and greens are so skillfully balanced that you think you are seeing flesh tones, actually completely absent from the picture.

This work is by the American artist William Einstein and belongs to what may be baptized his Amsterdam period—a trifle short-lived. Einstein was fascinated by the Amsterdam red-light district when he first discovered it, and set to painting its girls with such diligence that he was waited upon by a delegation of their managers who pointed out that their charges were wasting valuable time and added that anyone who interfered with the normal practice of their profession could not be rated high on the scale of life expectancy.

This terminated the Amsterdam period, but Einstein already had a considerable number of canvases to show for it, including one he named for another celebrated Amsterdam painting, "The Night Watch" (or, preferably, since its title in French brings out the idea better, "La Ronde de Nuit"). Unlike his illustrious predecessor's painting, Einstein's "Night Watch" does not depict a militia company, but a procession of Amsterdam harlots along one of the canals, with a selection of picture-window girls in the background.

The reference to Rembrandt in this picture's title perhaps plunges deeper than a simple, sarcastic comparison. Of the

great painters of the past, Rembrandt is the one who has marked Einstein, coincided with the hey-

"I can feel the 'why' of Rembrandt," he says. "I admire Goya perhaps as much, but I can't feel myself into his Spanish skin, as I can into the Dutch, or possibly Jewish, skin of Rembrandt. Rembrandt conceived form as a function of the quality of light. I don't know to what extent that influenced me, but I have always been a painter of light. I feel a comradeship with Rembrandt. Of course getting his qualities onto canvas is another story."

Einstein is one of the rare American artists who was in France in the 1920-1930 days of glory and still is. So far as I know there are only three others—Man Ray, who must have been about a decade ahead of the main body; Abraham Rattner, who was probably a decade behind it (unless I am in error because it was only just before the war that I met him myself); and Alexander Calder, who, like Einstein, coincided with the heyday of Montparnasse.

## Contacts

It was, indeed, with Calder that Einstein enjoyed probably his closest relationship with another American artist during the Great Depression. At one time they lived in the same building, the Einsteins on the ground floor, Calder on the second. They rigged up a Goldberg-like contraption of pulleys on the outside of the building, permitting the Einsteins to dispatch breakfast to Calder, in those days a bachelor. Those were the days of Calder's Circus, when Calder, seated on the floor, would manipulate an imaginative succession of miniature trapezes, trained animals, chariot racers, knife throwers and the like.

I have forgotten when and where I first met Einstein, but it may well have been at Calder's Circus, which I frequented as-

siduously, for Einstein was in charge of the photograph.

Except for Calder, Einstein's most pregnant contacts were not particularly with the horde of Americans then rolling about the Dôme, the Rotonde and the Select (the Coucou, built around the end of 1927 or early in 1928, did not then exist). His chief attachments were with the international art and literary coterie, which interpenetrated the American Montparnasse microcosm, but was not quite congruent with it.

The names one encounters in Einstein's as yet unpublished memoirs are those of Europeans—Léger, Ozenfant, Marcel Duchamp (who, when Einstein first met him, was deeply involved in practicing with his yo-yo), Kandinsky, Arp, Metzinger, Tóth, Soutine, and, in the literary department, Aragon.

Some of these exercised a temporary influence on Einstein, and one of them a permanent one. He was much impressed by Mondrian, and painted a few canvases in his linear, pure-color style, but it did not open much scope for an artist destined to become a painter of light. In the early 1930s he indulged in a brief flirtation with abstraction and was also lightly brushed by the wing of surrealism.

All this is 40 years past, and Einstein has now settled down to representational painting, with, if a layman may presume to suggest it, a dash of impressionism and a touch of fauvism. If you ask Einstein whose influence he feels most strongly he will tell you Soutine, and once you have been thus informed you can sense it in his work; but Soutine has been absorbed into a manner which is purely Einstein.

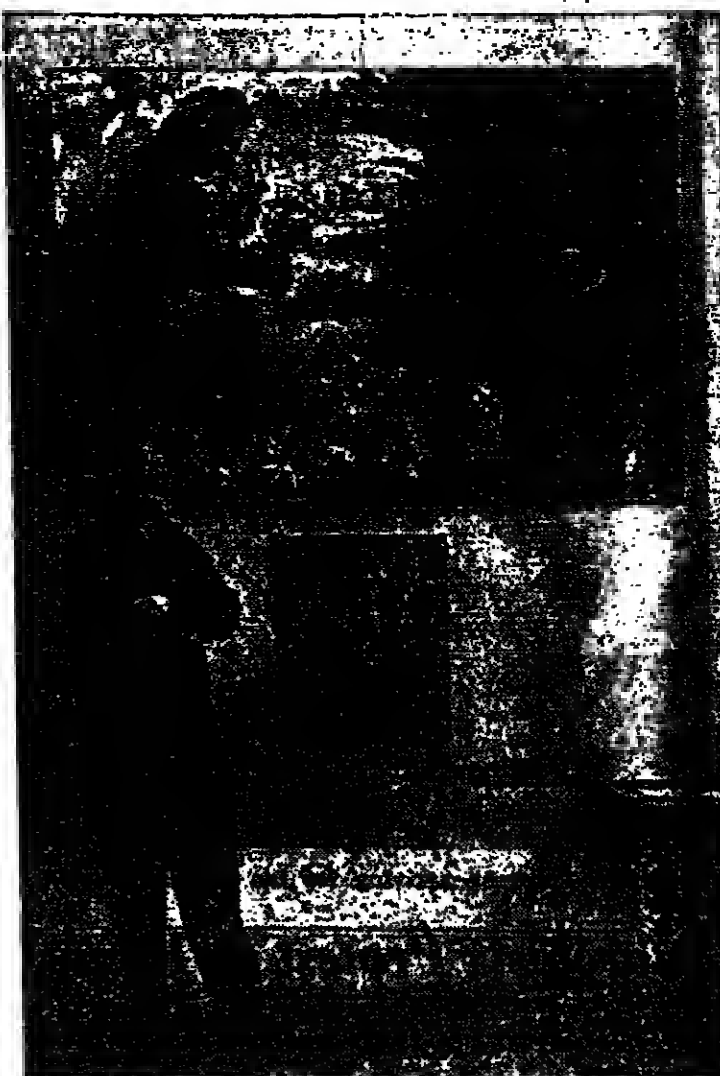
Or, rather (ignoring the pre-war period of experimentation), pure Einstein I. Two new Einsteins have appeared in the last seven years, each diverging from the Einstein of the 1930s. Einstein II is engaged

in a major enterprise unique for an American artist in France, and, indeed, highly unusual for any foreign artist in France. The only comparable example seems to be the selection of Chagall to paint the ceiling of the Paris Opéra.

Einstein is designing the choir windows of Abbaye's church of St. Vulfran, which in the ecclesiastical hierarchy is only a collegiate church, but has the dimensions and the majesty of a cathedral. It was gutted during the war; only its massive shell remains, now undergoing restoration. The choir, walled off from the empty nave, has been regarded for worship. Its plain glass windows are being replaced with stained glass by Einstein. This is the work of Einstein III; that of Einstein II is also visible at Abbaye, for the commission which revealed Einstein II led to that which created Einstein III.

It all started in 1965, when Einstein showed at St. Jean de Montmartre some models for stained glass windows. It happened that one of the visitors to this show was the Abbé Malin, archpriest of Abbaye, who was impressed by it; and it happened also that some time later a mutual acquaintance introduced the abbé to Einstein. Abbé Malin was at that time involved in the building of a new modernist church at Abbaye. He invited Einstein to submit designs for the Stations of the Cross and the altar paintings. You can see them in place today, rendered more brilliant by skylights built into the roof expressly to illuminate them. The style is strikingly dramatic, and though it does recall Einstein's other painting, it represents at least an evolution, if not a departure, from it.

The success of this work led to the commission to do the windows for St. Vulfran. "Commission" is perhaps a little too definite. Design and execution are not the only problems. Einstein had been assigned to create the windows, but nobody had been assigned to pay for them. In the Middle Ages, the carpenters' guild chipped in for one window, the candle-makers' guild for another, and so on. Medieval guilds are in



William Einstein in his Paris studio (1964).

short supply in Abbaye today, but in the end, the modern method turned out to be very much the same. The city sponsored one window, the commissioning another, the national administration of historic monuments another, and so on. Six of the windows are now in place. Three more are on order. It is his hope eventually to fill all the window frames of the choir—there are 26 or 27 of them, I believe.

The windows are Einstein III and bear no easily discernible family likeness to anything else he has ever done. They manage somehow to be indubitably modern and yet in the spirit of the 13th century, in harmony with their setting. In this achievement Einstein had potent help from the executor of his designs, Charles Marq of Reims,

whose family has been making stained glass since the Middle Ages. The windows are not representative art; you could hardly call them abstractionist in any ordinary sense either. This time Einstein is not painting light, he is painting with light. And with that light he has attempted to express the essence of the subject each window represents, for each has a subject, though you will find nowhere a picture of it.

A project of this sort is an artist's dream. To convert it into reality, Einstein gave up his Paris studio a few years ago and moved to Aubeux-en-Vimeux, a village just outside of Abbaye, near to what can safely be described as the crowning achievement of his career. An American has become the leading artist of Picardy.

## DANCE IN LONDON

## Layton's 'O.W.'—Dramatic View of Oscar Wilde's Life

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—It was natural that the Royal Ballet's touring group should want to follow Joe Layton's very successful and popular Noel Coward ballet, "The Grand Tour," with another work by the same choreographer and equally natural that Mr. Layton, who is best known for his work on Broadway and in Hollywood, should want to do something more serious.

"O.W." which had its first performance last night, is perhaps over ambitious in trying to tell Oscar Wilde's life story in ballet form and the opening scene suggests that the treatment is going to be sensational and vulgar. There should really be a program note to explain that the ballet within the ballet is a deliberate parody of Wilde's first meeting with Lord Alfred Douglas (and a deliberate parody of classical ballet at the same time). It's an entertainment allegedly put on by Lord Alfred's father, the Marquess of Queensberry, but actually incorporating a degree of homosexual permissiveness which has only recently reached the public theater. As I watched Paul Clarke's Wilde, in caricature mask, repulse the female butcheries and paw at Nicholas Johnson as the eager male one, I understood why a notice in Sadler's Wells Theatre foyer warned that the ballet is not suitable for children.

The rest of "O.W." is more serious, and more old-fashioned. Indeed it is not so far from the dramatic ballet which Robert Helpmann made for the Royal Ballet 25 years ago or which some of the smaller French companies used to take on tour. In other words, it depends more on acting and stage effects than on dancing.

The link between the opening scene and the others is Vyvyan Lorrayne, as the sphinx, the lady who befriended Wilde. She is outraged by the Queensberry entertainment, and rises to protest. The set of the miniature theater disappears to reveal an older Wilde, in prison clothes, with ropes, representing prison bars hanging in front of him. The recorded voice of Sir John Gielgud intones an extract from "De Profundis." The set changes to a floral batholith, Wilde emerges in green velvet, and Nicholas Johnson reappears as the real Lord Alfred (Bosie). Wilde is seen dancing with him, flirting with a group of young men, and engaging in a stylized boxing match with Queensberry. Finally he is reconciled with his caricatured self, stops the prison ropes half-way as they descend again and philosophically tosses his green carnation into the orchestra pit before allowing the ropes to make their final descent.

It is effective theater, and some people found Michael Somes extremely moving as the older Wilde, though his performance, necessarily mannered, struck me as rather self-conscious, and he is not given the chance to show us anything of Wilde's genius. Of course it is marvelous to see Somes, who was for many years Fonteyn's regular partner, back in a major new role. He won a prolonged ovation from the audience and the rest of the cast. The women—Vyvyan Lorrayne and Margaret Barbiar as Wilde's wife—had little to do. The main honors were divided among Nicholas Johnson, superb as the outrageously provocative butler and as the handsome Bosie; Paul Clarke, deliciously crude as Queensberry's idea of Wilde; and Stephen Jeffries, deferential but ominously threatening as the leader of the young men. William Walton's Viola Concerto and an extract from his ballet "The Quest" provided the action well enough; John Conkling's decor and costumes were as evocative as his very different ones for "The Grand Tour." But I doubt if this new work will equal the Coward in popularity, though it may prove good box-office while its sensation value lasts.

To prove that he is not in danger of being type cast after playing Gertrude Stein and Bosie, Nicholas Johnson rounded off the evening by giving an outstandingly virile and technically polished interpretation of Captain Balala in Cranio's "Pneumonia Poll." He seems bound to become one of the Royal Ballet's brightest stars.

## A Change of Scene for Alexandre's Salon

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—While Alexandre was cutting her hair recently, Annick Le Moine tried to convince him that his salon on Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte needed a lift. When he was through, she had hardly any hair left but a contract in her pocket.

Alexandre agreed that his clients were bored with the old décor—the fake ocelot settee, hair rinse ads and photos of assorted royals on the walls. So, he went along with Miss Le Moine's idea of turning the salon into an art gallery for free.

"I didn't want a cut on the sales," he said. "All I wanted was a fresh new look. I felt we had gone as far as one could go in beauty salon style. I wanted to give my customers a breath of air."

In exchange for space, Miss Le Moine contracted to stage a new show every month. The first one, in January, was an immediate success—over 50 percent of the week-end display were sold.

The new selection includes decorative and interpretive screen prints. "After all, one has to follow the mood of the place," Miss Le Moine said. "This is not Parke-Bernet." She tries to give space to original work by young unknowns, such as Marc Bankowsky, whose rustic tapestries and mosaics were on view in January, as were patchwork tapestries by Sumner Chanchow. Other exhibitors last month were Philippe Demotte with his pop plastic boxes and Guy Melville, whose stained glass windows have been cleverly put to use in a shampoo room which gives out a dull, dim courtyard. Among this month's artists is Oscar Goffone, a young surrealist who has had a number of exhibitions, including one at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris in 1968.

While he was at it, Alexandre checked out all the portraits of



Alexandre

French duchesses in powdered wigs and replaced the "L'Oréal" trappings with clean-cut, unopulent modern furniture. In the old décor, he used to officiate at the center of the salon like a king. He is still at his old stand

—but the art show and the modern furniture have so changed the atmosphere that Alexandre himself seems like just one of the staff and looks years younger for it.

The most interesting part of the change is the effect it is having, not only on customers, but also on staff. One of Alexandre's assistants, Rodolphe Basse, 26, used to hate the atmosphere of a hairdressing salon. There's something so dumb about it. I get a lift from all these paintings—they make me happy to work here.

The staff is not only happy. According to Miss Le Moine, they are also buying the art.

Women's Wear Daily, America's powerful fashion trade paper, will be publishing a new monthly newspaper for consumers, to be known as W.

To quote the breathless press release, "W will bring you a unique blend of fashions, personality features, criticism, news and gossip—with great photographs and drawings, many in color."

The pilot issue features a profile of Henry Kissinger, "Sex Symbol of the Nixon Administration," "The Big Paris Look," and, in typical WWD lingo, "The Dating Game" and "The Wig-Wearing Supremes."

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The French ready-to-wear industry has opened a new office in New York, the French Apparel Center to promote French fashion in the United States and Canada. The center, headed by Philippe Lambert, will handle both women's and men's wear, as well as accessories.

Mr. Lambert said that the center is meant to give retailers easier access to French ready-to-wear, although nothing will be sold there. Rather, the center will help with market research and surveys, promotion and public relations. It will also encourage American designers to exhibit at the biannual French ready-to-wear fair.

French Apparel will have two coordinators in Paris, one for women's wear, the other for men's.

## Schlesinger Film Wins 5 British 'Oscars'

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).

English director John Schlesinger tonight won the British equivalent of a Hollywood Oscar for the second time in three years when his film, "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" received the five top awards.

The 1971 awards were presented tonight by the Society of Film and Television Arts.

Besides winning the best-director award for Mr. Schlesinger, "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" was named best of 1971 and its stars—Peter Finch and Glenda Jackson—were named best actor and best actress. Richard M. Ven was got the award for the best editing.

"The Go Between," directed by Joseph Losey, won the best screenplay award for Harold Pinter, best supporting actress award for Margaret Leighton, best supporting actor for Edward Fox, and most promising newcomer for Dominic Guard.

Italian director Luciano Visconti's "Death in Venice" received the award for the best cinematography (Pasquale de Santis), best art direction (Fernando Scarfio), best costume design (Piero Tosi), and best sound track (Vittorio Turchino and Giuseppe Miratore).

Other awards were: United Nations film "The Battle of Algiers," directed by Gillo Pontecorvo, best short film ("Alaska

—The Great Land," directed by Derek Williams), the best specialized film ("The Savage Voyage," directed by Eric Marquis), and the Robert Flaherty award for feature-length documentaries ("The Hellstrom Chronicle," directed by Walton Green).

German Tour  
The National Orchestra of the French Radio, under Jean Martinon, will tour West Germany from March 6 to 27, giving a total of 18 concerts. Before leaving, the orchestra gives a concert March 1 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées that will feature a new work by Maurice Constant, and Maurice Pollak as soloist in the Schumann Piano Concerto.

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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1972**

**--1971-72-- Stocks and  
High. Low. Div. In \$**  
**(Continued)**

**AMERICAN INVESTMENT BANKING  
AND BROKERAGE-HOUSE**  
reguliers

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement  
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**N. kr. 35.000.000**

**SIRA-KVINA KRAFTSELSKAP**  
*Norwegian State and Municipal Power Consortium*

**6<sup>7</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %, Bonds 1972-92**  
**Issue Price 100 pr. cent**

All the Bonds were sold in Norway through  
the intermediary of a consortium headed by

**Fellesbanken a.s.**  
OSLO



[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

**Struthers & Winthrop Inc.**

Now - Direct by Air			Montreal Stocks			U.S. Stocks			Foreign Stocks			U.S. Bonds			Foreign Bonds			U.S. Commodities			Foreign Commodities		
The Value Line Investment Survey			485 Algoma			Covr			H&C Lev			Param Am			Val Ind			Wheat			Wheat		
The Value Line Convertible Survey			486 Arctic			Equity			Lev			Pent			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
The Value Line Special Services			7463 Bank Mont			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
Writes:			1130 Barab			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
Arnold Bernhard & Co. Inc.			490 Can Int Pow			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
Case 200, Essex Village,			6796 Can Bath			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
12701 Gessner St. Switzerland.			7000 Can Zail A			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			338 Don Bridge			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			300 Dorr Glass			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			4353 Ford Cot			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			730 Ingersoll			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			490 Inco			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			430 Laur Flt			Inc			10/28			Pent S			S&P 500			Wheat			Wheat		
			807 Mobion A			Inc																	

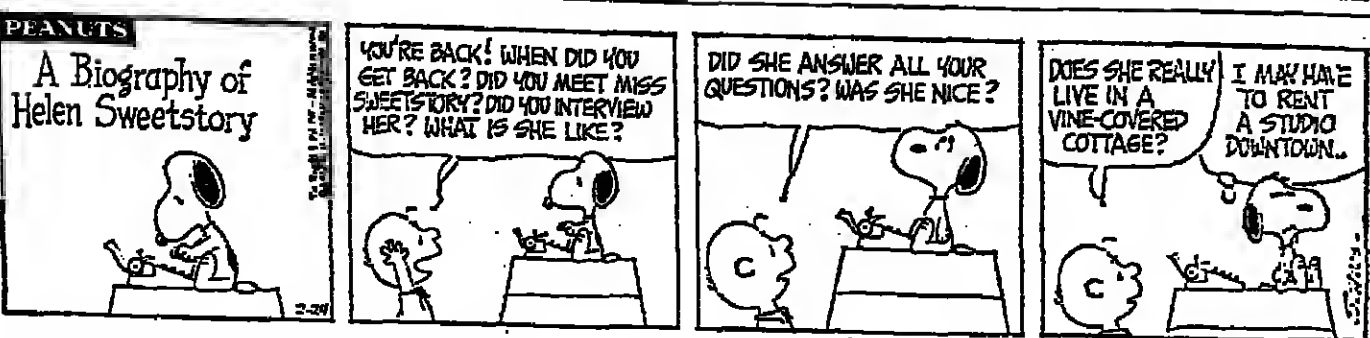


1971-72	Stocks and bonds	Stk. bonds	Net change
1971-72	100.00	100.00	0.00
1972-73	100.00	100.00	0.00
1973-74	100.00	100.00	0.00
1974-75	100.00	100.00	0.00
1975-76	100.00	100.00	0.00
1976-77	100.00	100.00	0.00
1977-78	100.00	100.00	0.00
1978-79	100.00	100.00	0.00
1979-80	100.00	100.00	0.00
1980-81	100.00	100.00	0.00
1981-82	100.00	100.00	0.00
1982-83	100.00	100.00	0.00
1983-84	100.00	100.00	0.00
1984-85	100.00	100.00	0.00
1985-86	100.00	100.00	0.00
1986-87	100.00	100.00	0.00
1987-88	100.00	100.00	0.00
1988-89	100.00	100.00	0.00
1989-90	100.00	100.00	0.00
1990-91	100.00	100.00	0.00
1991-92	100.00	100.00	0.00
1992-93	100.00	100.00	0.00
1993-94	100.00	100.00	0.00
1994-95	100.00	100.00	0.00
1995-96	100.00	100.00	0.00
1996-97	100.00	100.00	0.00
1997-98	100.00	100.00	0.00
1998-99	100.00	100.00	0.00
1999-00	100.00	100.00	0.00
2000-01	100.00	100.00	0.00
2001-02	100.00	100.00	0.00
2002-03	100.00	100.00	0.00
2003-04	100.00	100.00	0.00
2004-05	100.00	100.00	0.00
2005-06	100.00	100.00	0.00
2006-07	100.00	100.00	0.00
2007-08	100.00	100.00	0.00
2008-09	100.00	100.00	0.00
2009-10	100.00	100.00	0.00
2010-11	100.00	100.00	0.00
2011-12	100.00	100.00	0.00
2012-13	100.00	100.00	0.00
2013-14	100.00	100.00	0.00
2014-15	100.00	100.00	0.00
2015-16	100.00	100.00	0.00
2016-17	100.00	100.00	0.00
2017-18	100.00	100.00	0.00
2018-19	100.00	100.00	0.00
2019-20	100.00	100.00	0.00
2020-21	100.00	100.00	0.00
2021-22	100.00	100.00	0.00
2022-23	100.00	100.00	0.00
2023-24	100.00	100.00	0.00
2024-25	100.00	100.00	0.00
2025-26	100.00	100.00	0.00
2026-27	100.00	100.00	0.00
2027-28	100.00	100.00	0.00
2028-29	100.00	100.00	0.00
2029-30	100.00	100.00	0.00
2030-31	100.00	100.00	0.00
2031-32	100.00	100.00	0.00
2032-33	100.00	100.00	0.00
2033-34	100.00	100.00	0.00
2034-35	100.00	100.00	0.00
2035-36	100.00	100.00	0.00
2036-37	100.00	100.00	0.00
2037-38	100.00	100.00	0.00
2038-39	100.00	100.00	0.00
2039-40	100.00	100.00	0.00
2040-41	100.00	100.00	0.00
2041-42	100.00	100.00	0.00
2042-43	100.00	100.00	0.00
2043-44	100.00	100.00	0.00
2044-45	100.00	100.00	0.00
2045-46	100.00		

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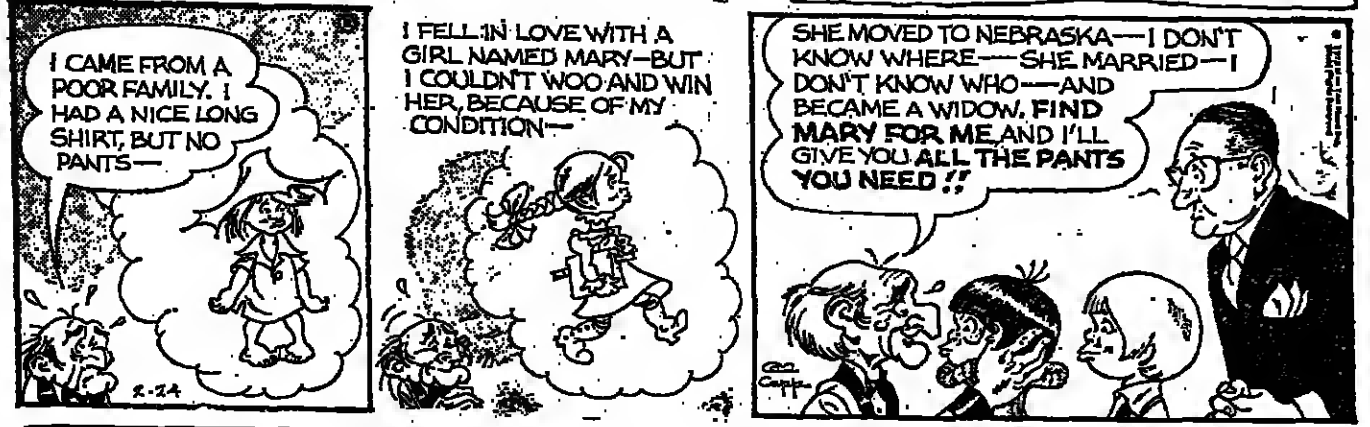
PEANUTS



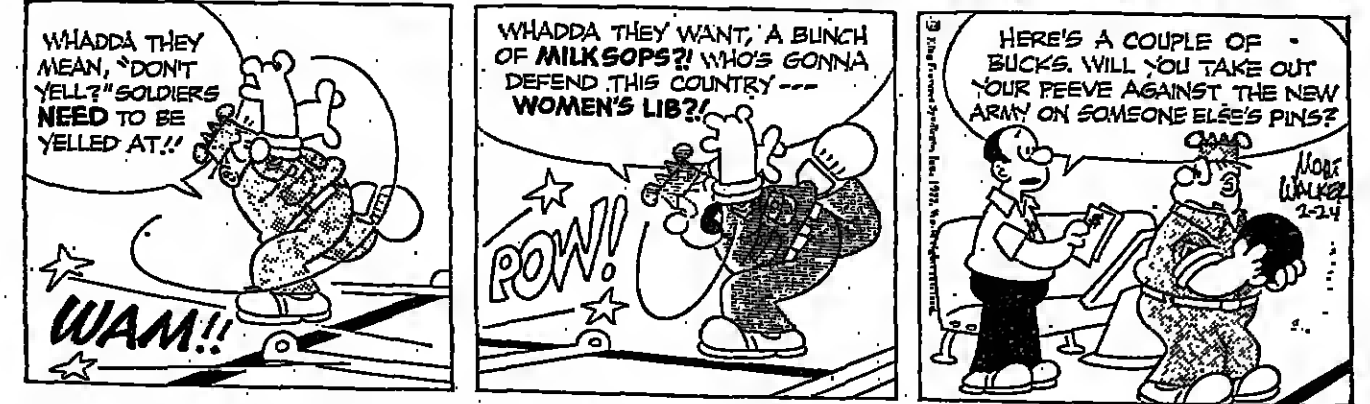
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L.I.L. ABNER



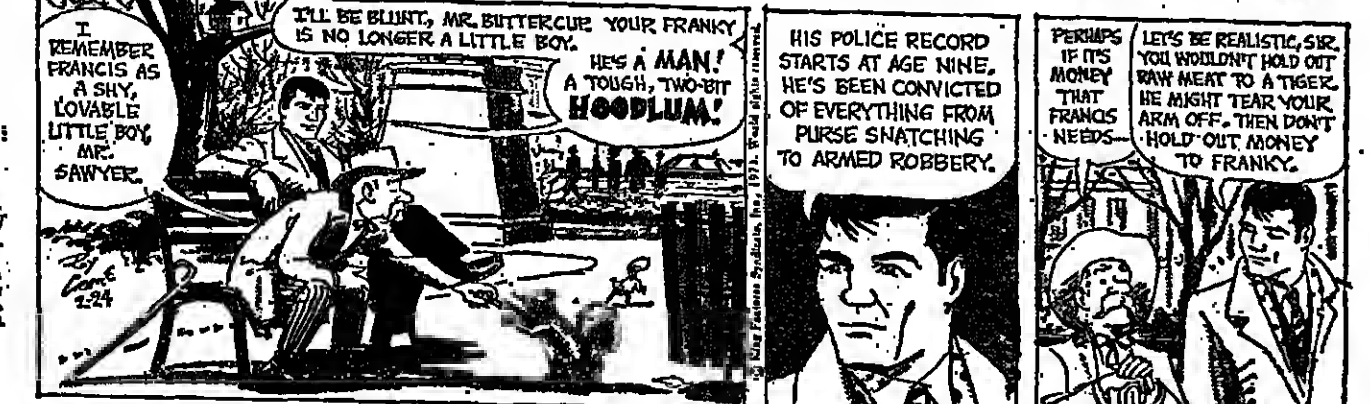
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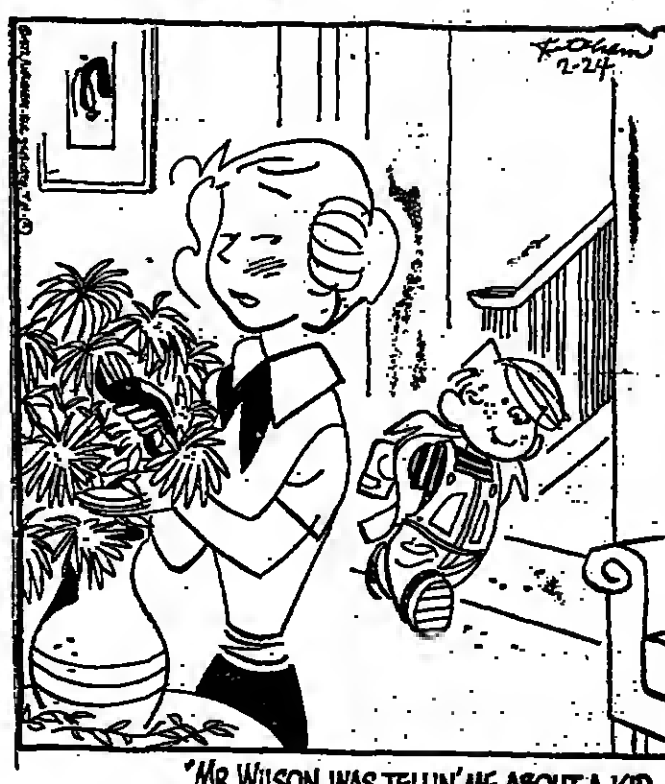
By Alan Truscott

A Precision team gained on the diagramed deal when their opponents reached a borderline game contract and failed to find the winning play. After a standard opening bid of one club and his partner's response of one spade, North chose an optimistic jump to three clubs, rather than a 7-11 sinistral rebid of two clubs. South happily continued to game in no-trump, which in principle depends on winning a club finesse. However West led the diamond jack, and the declarer had a problem. South won in his hand with the king and took a successful club finesse with dummy's queen. With no obvious way to re-enter his hand he continued with the club ace, and when the club king did not fall he gave up a third club to West. At this point he had eight sure tricks—six clubs, two diamonds—and hoped for a ninth in hearts or spades. However West continued diamonds and the defenders had established more than enough tricks to set the contract. If South had given the play more thought he would have led the spade king from dummy after finessing in clubs. If West took this trick the spades would provide an entry to the closed hand for a second club finesse, and the declarer would make at least ten tricks; and if West ducked the spade lead, South could revert to clubs, sure of making nine tricks. In the replay North opened two clubs, showing 11-15 points and a long club suit, usually a six-carder. South could see that a game would be on a finesse at best. He therefore passed, and West balanced with two spades. When North showed a maximum two-club bid by rebidding his suit, South chose to pass again, quite reasonably, and after a spade lead 10 tricks were made.

Table with bridge scores and results for North, South, East, and West.

Table with bridge scores and results for North, South, East, and West.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

JUMBLE word game section with scrambled words and a cartoon illustration.

BOOKS

EDMUND WILSON By Leonard Kriegel. 145 pp. Southern Illinois University Press, \$5.95. THE FICTION OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD By Marvin Magalaner. 148 pp. Southern Illinois University Press, \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask. BOTH of these books are part of Southern Illinois' ongoing Crosscurrents series, a set of monographs devoted to 20th-century writers, of which Harry T. Moore is the general editor. A good idea of their range can be gathered from the two titles heading this column: one a study of the still active, though somewhat curmudgeon-like career of the writer mostly will accept as our most illustrious man of letters; the other of a New Zealander who probably figures higher in the consciousness of academic critics than she does in the mind of the general reader. A glance at Marvin Magalaner's bibliography shows that interest in Miss Mansfield has decreased considerably in the last two or three decades, although her work figures as an interesting strand in 20th-century composition. It is a characteristic of these monographs to consider the full career though not necessarily everything in it. In the case of Leonard Kriegel's "Edmund Wilson," it is a formula that works splendidly. For he has made a revealing drama of the turns (and sometimes the twists) of Wilson's literary life. Kriegel has in fact given us an intellectual history of the man, putting much in little space. For this he has slighted the poetry, the plays and the fiction though they are mentioned as need be, and he has subordinated the life to the work. But the career of the critic thereby stands out in sharpest outline. Wilson's life is the pattern of the age. He began writing actively in the twenties and in "I Remember Daisy" paid tribute to that decade. The Depression which he recorded in "The American Jitters," not only turned him against the poverty and misery he saw increasing around him, but also made him suspect that there was something in American society that bred such conditions. Kriegel suggests more than once, however, that Wilson's condemnation of American society derived as much from a politician's fastidiousness as from an objective view of American social and economic life. Wilson's infatuation with Marxism was warm but brief, especially Marxism in its Stalinist form. And he poured out his disillusionment in "To the Finland Station," which the author considers his best book. Since World War II, Wilson has turned away from his society, becoming more and more distant from it and savagely and sometimes pettily conservative. His is almost a classic progress of the writer from youth to age. It would appear that the interest in Wilson today, especially to the younger men, is focused more on how he will fill out the record than on anything he might contribute to the course of it. Such a résumé does an injustice to the richness of the author's exposition and to the vigor of the writing—a notable feature of the book. He is continually engaged by his subject and is both provocative and insightful in pointing out Wilson's strengths and weaknesses. Time and again, he underlines for us, in sharp epigrammatic phrases, those qualities of Wilson as a journalist, critic or social historian that have given him his current eminence. What is especially interesting is that Kriegel makes of Wilson the same moral demands that Wilson has made of his country and his countrymen. And he judges him severely. What Kriegel says of Wilson's failing off after World War II appears as a personal disappointment to him. That Wilson refuses to participate in contemporary life, Kriegel can almost forgive, but that he has closed his eyes to it and refuses to see what is happening is more than the author is willing to forgive. This double play of judgment of setting the judge in the dock, makes for an uncommonly vigorous study, far removed from the usual scholarly exercise. Marvin Magalaner has set himself other goals, the explication of Katherine Mansfield's work to prove that there are greater riches in it than meet a casual reading. Without making claims for her as a major writer, he wants to show that there is more density, greater psychological perception, and technical skill than she is given credit for. He makes a number of parallels to the epiphanies of James Joyce, those small revelations of character that also reveal a life, a device, he says, Miss Mansfield also used though not to equal effect. He shows how Miss Mansfield returns in her maturity to the childhood in New Zealand. Her fear of abandonment because of her seemingly unending separation from John Middleton-Murray, and the strange reversal of male and female roles in their relationship are reflected in the short stories. He is also resourceful in uncovering the layer over layer of meaning under the surface finish of these tales. He is so successful in this that he sometimes chides her for not doing what she should have done to maintain the symbolic equation that he has discovered. His method does a great deal for the reader. For except for the final summing up, he neglects to say why the stories should be read at all. The greatest tales in our literature have made an immediate appeal, have had an immediate effect. It is only when we ask what means were used to achieve them, that the critical tools Magalaner uses come into play. He has reversed the order, hoping that by exposing the underside of the fabric he can make more attractive the pattern that lies on top. It doesn't always work, but that is what as well as it does is a tribute to his critical resourcefulness and, as he would be the first to argue, to the artistry of his subject. Thomas Lask is a New York Times book critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and answers.







